Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works, in the District of Bhagulpore, during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 18*th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men ...	...	85,052
Women	...	73,667
Children	...	29,174
Total	...	187,893

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men ...	...	8,615
Women	...	7,475
Children	...	3,006
Total	...	19,096

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men ...	...	7,158
Women	...	5,425
Children	...	1,526
Total	...	14,109

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector

No. 1574, dated Purneah, the 20th April 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, ESQ., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 18th April.

A.

I have myself visited the Dengrah, Kishengunj and Bahadoorgunj Circles this fortnight.

In the two last-named places I found the supply of grain in the hâts quite equal to the demand, but in Dengrah and in the neighbourhood of the sudder station, I have seen that supplies are falling short, and that purchasers are entirely dependant upon the small consignments of husked rice bought from the cloth merchants in Purneah and taken into the interior by baparis. At Mathour hât on 10th April, I found coarse rice selling at 9 and 10 seers, and new grain at 16 seers. All brought to market was sold; even in the north but little grain is brought for sale by the villagers; the supplies, mostly unhusked rice, are here obtained either from the Julpigoree district, or are smuggled from the Morung. One or two Kishengunj merchants have lately been importing husked rice from Calcutta at Gangee, the largest hât in the north. I found on 15th April that the following prices prevailed:—

Dhan	15 to 16 seers.
Rice	10 to 11 „
Toori	13 „
New grain	12 „
Kalai	11 „
Wheat	9 to 10 „
Cotton	5½ „

I noticed a good quantity of new wheat in the market; the people have never eaten it before; they say they do not know how to cook it and that it disagrees with them. The Relief Officer told me that they in many cases

boiled it and ate it like rice or dhall. Mr. Craven reports that prices are higher in the south and west of his sub-division than the north and east; this I found to be the case.

Mr. Rattray at Arrareah reports that the prices throughout his sub-division are about 9 seers the rupee, and that grain was everywhere procurable in small quantities.

The condition of the people is getting worse in Kusba Amour, Dengrah and in the northern parts of the Sudder and the southern parts of Bahadoorgunj and Kishengunj owing to the want of rain. Up in the north there has been an abundant rainfall, even on Friday and Saturday last, when a hot west wind was blowing in the sudder station and the thermometer in some houses was over 100°, reports from the north road described the weather as cool and comfortable after the heavy rain.

The Koosi and Mahanuddi have risen and benefited the country in the south. In order to get water for the cattle, I have directed Relief Officers to have ponds dug in the old beds of rivers; it is no use digging on ground of an ordinary level when even the deepest tanks are nearly dry.

The rice crops which have been sown look well, though rain would benefit them. The cheena and kainee crops are now coming into ear; though fair they are not so good as they promised to be a few weeks ago.

In the extreme south-east the boro rice is looking well at Barsoe; the supply of grain, which has up to the last few days been kept up from Hyatpore and Maldah, fell off very much last hât day. Empty boats came up to take away the toori.

Cases of incendiarism has decreased; but petty thefts of grain are numerous. In order to keep up the supply of grain at the hâts in the centre of the district, and to check the drain upon Julpigoree in the north, I issued orders last week to all my Sub-divisional Officers to commence sales to the public at 10 seers for Bengal, and 12 seers for Burmah rice. Orders have since been received from the Commissioner to reduce the price in the north to 12 and 15 seers. I should have been obliged to do this even had I not been ordered, as Mr. Craven reports that people will not buy at the higher rates, and that in four days in three bazaars near Kissengunj town he only sold 76 Rs. worth. Mr. Rattray at Arrareah says that people are only inclined to buy; he, however, writes from the neighbourhood of the Morung.

On this side of the Mahanuddy and to the south of Kissengunj every seer of grain offered is eagerly purchased. Mr. Wyer at head-quarters has sold to villagers and in a few hâts the total quantity allowed to his circle for sale this month. The total quantity of grain sold is, as far as known, given in the annexed table—

		Mds.	Srs.
At	Head-quarters	1,918	0
„	Kissengunj	..	..
„	Arrareah	..	..
„	Bulrampore	782	7
	Total ..	2,700	7

A few deaths have occurred on our works and in our poor-houses, one at Dengrah, two at the Sudder, two at Bahadoorgunj. In every case the decreased were old, whose diseases had no doubt been brought on or accelerated by want before they came on our hands. At Bahadoorgunj the poor-houses are more patronised than in any other parts. Mr. Bertelsen says that many people came to them in a state of destitution; after being fed for a few days go away in improved health, and work on the roads, or take away cotton or jute for spinning.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress statement is annexed.

It shows a slight increase in numbers over the last fortnight's return. The petty relief works by relief officers have taken away a good many of his laborers, especially the females and the lazy.

Contract and piece-work appear to be coming into favor wonderfully, and the Department Public Works roads in some places attract more laborers than those worked under daily payment system.

Mr. Craven is doing some good work in cleaning out tanks along the road-side between Dengrah and Kissengunj; he is also repairing some roads. I have seen the people on his works; they are all villagers, many Mussulmans who are no doubt very badly off; he pays them from 1½ to ½ a seer of rice a day according to age.

Instructions have been given to reduce the height of the roads under the Department Public Works' officers so as to get them finished as fair-weather roads at all events before the rains set in; this will be finished in every case. Some roads, for instance that part of No. 5 between Dengrah and Kusba Amour, will be finished as estimated, as will also the Bulrampore and Barsoe road.

The work on the Kissengunj roads has on the whole been very judiciously laid out, and will, I hope, suit our requirements exactly.

The average daily number of persons on the Department Public Works' works by the last return is 18,364

On	Kishengunge relief works	1,270
,,	Arrareah	2,580
,,	Sudder and Dengrah	408
	Total ..	22,622

These figures do not include laborers on numerous village works.

At Kissengunj no women appear.

At Budwah grain is now so plentiful in the local markets that laborers refuse to buy Government grain at 10 seers. The largest quantity of grain sold was at the Dengrah and Kusbah Amour road, 1,538 maunds.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Purneah and Kolassee road.	The whole line from Purneah to Keolgama has been laid out.	Two parties started	2,181	Government stores have been opened.	No distress visible; condition of laborers generally good.	The mode of paying laborers in the whole of this district is now as follows: Laborers working by daily labor receive their pay every day. Those working by contract receive the full value of work done by them as each tank or side cutting is completed. Where a tank is so large that it cannot be completed in a couple of days, the gang at work on it gets an advance for the amount of work done whenever it is required, and the balance is handed over as soon as the work is finished. The laborers are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.	The contract rates are as follow: for class No. I, ordinary earth-work in banks up to 5 ft. in height, at 3 as. per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 ft., 3½ as. Earth-work in hard ground, banks up to 5 ft., 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 ft., 4½ as. In exceptionally hard ground rates up to 6 as. may be granted at the discretion of Executive Engineer. The task-work rates for class II, division A, are as follow— Men ... As. 2 0 Women ... „ 1½ 0 Children ... „ 1 0 In order to earn the above rates, each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 ft., and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil a man must do 40 c. ft. in bank up to 5 ft., and 35 c. ft. in bank above that height. Except in the case of beldars, women, who work with their husbands, at contract rates in class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth; we have therefore but few women in class IIA. In laying down each man's task, I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer, after he has been at work for some time, can earn from 2 as. to 3 as. per day at our present contract rates by working really hard. It may be observed that the rates per 100 c. ft. for task-work is in excess of that for contract; but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more than 2 as. as long as he elects to do task-work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs, where by real hard work he may get up to 3 as. a day.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we begun to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our work brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers are supplied with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as the others as a rule have their own tools and bring them to the work.	320 2 3
No. 2, Nathpore to Atwaree.	The whole road, 80 miles in length, has been laid out, 65 miles of it having been levelled and surveyed.	6 parties started ...	40,645	550 maunds of Government rice sold to laborers.	People are increasing on the work, but they all wish for work close to their homes, and very few will work more than 5 miles away.				4,955 0 0
No. 3, Kissengunj to Titalya.	40 miles of old Ganges and Darjeeling road laid out, and estimate submitted.	3 parties at work ...	3,941	29 maunds 34 seers sold; Government grain is being sold.	The distress about here seems to be on the increase, as a large number of people are flocking in and eagerly asking for work. The rubbee crop is very scanty, as the country is chiefly a rice-producing one.				552 12 7
No. 4, Kissengunj to Naikmurd.	Whole line laid out. Estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties at work ...	3,340	69 maunds 20 seers sold during the week.	The number of laborers seeking relief through road-works is increasing, and work is eagerly demanded: contract and task-work in force.				451 2 9
No. 5, Dengrah Ghat to Turkeli.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties started ...	29,156	665 maunds sold to laborers.	The people are decreasing, owing to the general introduction of the contract and task-work system. The condition of the laborers is generally good.				2,822 12 0
No. 6, Dengra Ghat to Bhopla.	All marked out and levelled.	3 parties at work ...	6,329	49 maunds of Government grain sold to laborers.	The condition of the laborers is generally satisfactory. No cases of distress yet visible. The rubbee crop has been cut and gathered.				851 0 6
No. 7, Bulrampore and Tarabaree.	All marked out, levelled, and surveyed.	4 parties at work ...	16,119	Government grain is sold to the laborers.	People when they first come to work are generally in an emaciated condition, but rapidly improve: distress seems to be very prevalent.				2,069 10 10
No. 8, Maldah and Hurinkhorie road.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be commenced no sooner it is considered advisable to do so.	101,711						

PURNEAH DISTRICT.—(*Continued.*)

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 9, Barsoe and Kudba.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	3 parties at work ...	12,131	Government grain is sold to the laborers.	People when they first come to work are generally in an emaciated condition, but rapidly improve. Distress seems to be very prevalent.	.....	All able-bodied men must now join either the contract or task-work gangs, and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work. They will be chiefly employed in breaking clods, dressing slopes and surfaces of roads. The pay for the 2nd class, viz., Class II B, is— Men ... As. 1 6 Women ... „ 1 0 Children ... „ 0 6	.....	1,681 7 9
No. 10, Purneah and Nathpore road.	Repairing old embankment.	1 party working ...	205	Procurable in local markets.	Condition of laborers good	.....			24 4 0
No. 12, ditto and Mattiaree road.	Ditto ditto ...	1 ditto ...	228	Ditto ditto ...	Laborers to all appearance strong and healthy; no distress visible.	.....			39 0 3
No. 16, road from Purneah to Kuzha	Embanking existing road.	2 parties ditto ...	5,865	14 maunds 4 seers of Government grain sold.	People are seeking relief on this road in increasing numbers in spite of the general introduction of contract and task-work, which is greatly disliked by the villagers. Condition of laborers is generally good.	.....			472 5 0
No. 23, road from Kissengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Ditto ditto ...	2 ditto ...	2,450	50 maunds sold during the week.	The people about here are now more eager for work and are chiefly employed on contract or task-work.	.....	.....	.....	191 15 6
No. 35, road Saifgunge to Mohendrapore.	Repairs and embanking district road.	1 ...	372	12 maunds sold.	Condition of laborers tolerable	.....	.....	.....	91 11 0
No. 36, Chownagra to Bulrampore.	Line marked out; estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties ditto ...	2,634	81 maunds of Government grain have been sold to laborers.	The condition of the laborers is generally satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	358 6 0
Bahadoorgunge to Tarabarree.	Line marked	1 party ditto ...	2,762	27 maunds of Government grain sold during the week.	Distress prevails to some extent along this road, and work is therefore eagerly sought for. The health of the laborers is generally satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	317 6 3
		Total number of people employed during the week.	128,558						

W. FERNIE,
For Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

C.

Mr. Mulock has this week made over charge of transport and grain duties to Mr. E. B. Baker.

The transport of our grain from Caragolah has now been nearly finished; the returns on the 18th show that 5,69,584 maunds had been carted away; on the 19th and 20th 12,000 and 16,000 maunds left, and there were 14,000 maunds remaining in store, and more was coming in by boat from Colgong; this makes a total of 6,11,584 maunds. In one or two days the full allotment of 6½ lakhs will have been disposed of.

The rates of cart hire have been reduced by $\frac{1}{6}$th; we get as many carts as we require, and I am arranging to supply the Commissioner of Cooch Behar with carriage to take grain-seed to Nathpore.

D.

The minor golahs in the interior are nearly all completed. I am arranging in many cases with village putwarees and others to take charge of small quantities of Government grain in their golahs for which they have no use at present; many, especially in the Sudder and Dengrah circles, have consented to do this; some relief officers have urged that this plan is open to objection owing to the great risk of loss by fire, but as the quantities in each village will be small, I do not think the risk should be allowed to weigh against the manifest gain in having such village stores ready. Of course these will only be supplementary to the minor golahs which have been settled as below:—

Sudder Circle ...	(1) Atgoa. (2) Sudbeli. (3) Ekumbah. (4) Bishenpore. (5) Jelalgurh. (6) Kusbah. (7) Bujgowun. (8) Mujgawun. (9) Sadelpore. (10) Mathour. (11) Milgunge. (12) Potilwa.
Kusbah Amour ...	(1) Bailgachi. (2) Dogurriah. (3) Bussutpore. (4) Arrareah. (5) Hurna. (6) Luchnaria. (7) Mirzapore. (8) Nanandea. (9) Palankaf. (10) Salta.
Kudbah	(1) Chandpore. (2) Beni Russoolpore. (3) Khursail, besides four Government golahs, Kudbah, Azimgunge, Saifgunge, Hurrinkhori or Mynamgore.
Dengrah	(1) Moweea. (2) Talbur. (3) Bagle. (4) Bansbareea. (5) Bailgachi. (6) Ganjhur. (7) Cheeramah. (8) Saheepore, besides three Government golahs, Dengrah, Kanharia, Raneegunge.
Bulrampope Circle ...	(1) Belwadangi. (2) Ultapore. (3) Maloar. (4) Gopalpore, besides three Government golahs, Bulrampore, Roodail, Barsoe.

ARRAREAH	(1) Dorai. (2) Rampore. (3) Jahanpore. (4) Mirzapore. (5) Lallpore. (6) Chilhania. (7) Palasi. (8) Burdaha. (9) Madhulhatta. (10) Dholbaja, besides Government golahs at Chakai, Toorkeli, Materia, and Koorsakatta.
BAHADOORGUNJ ...	(1) Punas. (2) Gangee. (3) Toolsia. (4) Suriya. (5) Digulbank, besides Government golahs at Kooti, Bahadoorgunj, Powakhali, Bibigunj.
KISHENGUNGE	Assuraghur. Sanavar. Chakalia, besides Government golahs at Kissengunge, Gowalpokhur, Kaleeagunj, Kurkhuree.

It is found that carriage is easily procurable to these golahs, and I have directed that poneys and bullocks should be used at once, so that we may have the working of them organized before the rains, when they can be largely used in distributing food in the villages.

I intend, if possible, to get boats to be used at some of the larger ghâts as floating depôts in the rains, and in these some part of extra 1½ lakhs of maunds which are coming by river might be stored and distributed by means of smaller boats.

Lieutenant Gaselee is now making inquiries into the river routes, and has proposed to me to store this grain at Barsoe, Dengrah, Kusbah Amour, and Raneegunge. A separate report on this subject will be submitted shortly.

E.

The only advances to traders made this fortnight were —

Rupees 1,000 to Juksoo Lall.
,, 2,000 to Mr. R. S. Pyne.
,, 500 to Bhyroo Mundul.

I have already written in favor of the cloth merchants and others of Purneah who have taken advances. These men have done more than any other class to keep up the supply of grain in the district.

The sums advanced to zemindars and others are—

Rupees 200 to Chunder Mohun Thakoor.
,, 300 to Hurday Nath Dass.
,, 250 to Fuddun Lall.
,, 1,000 to Mr. R. S. Pyne.

F.

The charitable relief operations are now in full working order. It is found by Mr. Wyer, the relief officer, that many persons who decline to accept charitable relief gladly purchase or take a loan of Government rice.

Mr. Wyer's report was submitted on Saturday. The circles of villages to be attached to each minor golah have been settled in the Sudder, Dengrah and Kusbah Amour. We can in almost all cases get a putwaree or some such person to look after the work. Each group in these circles contains from 16 to 20 villages. Mr. Bertelson at Bahadoorgunj has made himself thoroughly well acquainted with his charge, and when I visited him last week, was teaching his young assistant his duties in a thoroughly practical useful manner. These assistants from Hooghly and Patna have arrived and have set to work earnestly. I am sorry to state that one relief officer, Captain James, has felt it his duty to resign, as the work is entirely new to him and he cannot perform it in the way in which he considers it ought to be done. It has been arranged that Mr. Mecklejohn shall take charge of his circle, Bulrampore, and that Mr. Wyer shall have charge of the Bulrampore Sub-division as well as his own. I believe that this arrangement will facilitate business. The average daily number of persons who, according to the returns, are in receipt of charitable relief, is 780; this does not include an average of 162 relieved in four places by Baboo Ramchand Setye, Agent for Rai Lutchmeput Sing, nor does it, I believe, include all the persons relieved at Kissengunj. The numbers on the roads and tanks worked by villagers cannot be given, but they are large.

The general system which I have introduced for payment is by grain 1½ seers a day per man; this is that which I find gives the greatest satisfaction, and is most easily worked, and no one who has seen the people coming to work could say that there was no need for relief.

Had there been no works opened and no grain distributed, the distress would have been terrible.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 4,25,595-14-19 + 1,06,737-13-4 =5,32,333-12-1.

The details are as follow:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Village road	9,971 12 0	
District Engineer	1,00,000 0 0	
To planters and others for district road repairs ...	7,700 2 0	
Purchase of tools and plants	5,342 0 6	
Transport of grain	3,05,476 7 0	
Construction of golahs	19,490 1 6	
Advance to residents for purchase of grain ...	63,725 0 0	
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds	14,950 0 0	
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay ...	50 0 0	
Office establishment	593 13 5	
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014 2 0	
Advance for clearing cart tracks	1,500 0 0	
Office contingencies	870 12 1	
Golah establishment	649 9 7	
		5,32,333 12 1

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Advanced for village roads—		
To C. A. Shillingford, Esq.	100 0 0	
To Mr. C. B. DeSouza, municipal overseer ...	150 0 0	
		250 0 0
To District Engineer for repairs of roads to be undertaken by him	....	80,000
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repair of the district road from Purneah to Madhunchuck, including two culverts	820 0 0	
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repairs of the district roads from Gondwarah to Saifgunj ...	340 0 0	
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repair of the district road from Shobagunj to Hurdah ...	55 0 0	
		1,215 0 0
Carriage of tools and plants		9 2 0
Advanced for transport of grain—		
To Mr. H. B. Munro...	50,000 0 0	
Payments to contractors for hire of carts and commission	251 15 6	
Hire of 30 carts for conveying rice from Caragolah to Barsoe, including commission ...	312 6 0	
Establishment for transport of grain ...	204 1 14	
		50,769 0 10
For construction of Golahs—		
To Superintendent of Purneah Jail	50 0 0	
To Hazaree Lall, Goladar of Hanbasia ...	100 0 0	
		150 0 0
Office contingencies	....	278 10 9
Golah establishment	....	233 0 3
Construction of Goladar's house	....	18 14 0
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of his pay	....	100 0 0
Advanced to traders for importing grain—		
To Jukhsoo Lall of Raygunge	1,000 0 0	
Mr. R. S. Pyne of Nilgunge	2,000 0 0	
Bhyro Mundle of Kusbah	500 0 0	
		3,500 0 0
To zemindars and others to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.—		
To Chunder Mohun Thakoor of Pahrah ...	200 0 0	
To Hirday Nath Dass of Mungulpore.. ...	300 0 0	
To Fuddun Lall of Muggummah	250 0 0	
To R. S. Pyne of Nilgunge	1,000 0 0	
		1,750 0 0
Total		1,38,273 11 10

No. 44—S.R., dated Doomka, the 21st April 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

2. Though this is Tuesday, the 21st, I have not got the Godda and Rajmehal narratives.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Supplies have failed nowhere. In Manihari, the only place where they were likely to fail, rice is sold from Government golas. It is impossible to say whether, if rice had not been imported by Government, it would only have been very dear in Manihari by this time, or unobtainable at any price in sufficient quantities.

2. I append an extract from the price-current :—

MARKET.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Doomka	13	13	16	16	13
Katikund	...	12	18	18	...
Noni	12	10	...	14¼	12
Nalla	14	13½	...	...	12
Godda	12	10	...	15½	16⅔
Barkop	15	12½	16	16	17½
Rajmehal	17	12	17	17	16
Sahebgunge	16	13	20	16	16
Barhait	16	11	16	17	...

The cheapest rice reported is 13½ seers of rice at Nalla. The cheapest food is 22 seers of barley at Rajmehal.

3. I have to correct a statement made in my last narrative. Instead of 6,000 maunds of rice stored in one mofussil cutcherry by the Raja of Maheshpore, there are only 1,700 and odd maunds.

4. There has been no rain anywhere. The mohwa crop is excellent all over the district. Trees are very plentiful in Hendua, Belpatta, the Daman, the west of Sultanabad, and parts of Deogurh; they are scarce in East Sultanabad and in North Godda, away from the hills. The average yield per tree is said to be about 20 seers; large trees give 60 seers, and here and there one gives two maunds. Many villages have 300 to 500 trees. Women and children are largely employed in gathering the flowers. The mango crop promises well in Rajmehal, badly everywhere else.

Hail and fog in the beginning of February, and hail a fortnight ago in Sultanabad, did much mischief.

Kend trees are late and do not look well. In Deogurh sugarcane is being watered. Murwa has been sown, and is coming up well; it is hoped that it will ripen in July. In Godda millet wants rain badly. Wheat, barley, and rahar have been harvested. The quantity sown was small. In Rajmehal boro dhan is doing well. In Doomka there is no rubbee worth speaking of.

I have no cases of starvation or misery to report; grain thefts are not increasing. I can deal with the condition of the people best in connection with special tracts.

The lands of the district may be divided into three classes, (1) the flat country, (2) the rolling country, (3) the hills. As a general rule, wherever the country is flattest there rice beats out other crops, Hindus congregate, population increases, each square mile depends more on its own rainfall, and bad times are most felt. In the hills rice is grown least, there is the greatest variety of crops, both trees and annuals, the population is thin, water is most plentiful, and most easily stored. The rolling country is intermediate in almost every particular.

The flat country is a narrow strip, almost continuous. It begins about Godda and, running from left to right, follows the boundary of the district to Nalla, 12 miles from Maijam, on the chord-line. It is about 170 miles long, and for most of its length lies close about the loop-line. It includes the pergunnahs of Burkop, Manihari, the Rajmehal low-lands by the Ganges, Ambar, Sultanabad, Dari Maleshwar, Muhammadabad, and a great deal of Kundahit, with the Burhait Valley in the Rajmehal Daman. In this region are all our worst tracts, and most of our relief works.

I believe the people of Sultanabad are beginning to feel the pressure of want. They are very careful about economising their grain. The Hindus in Sonthal villages, and the Sonthals in the plains are the worst off. Many of the people who ought to be pretty well off break their fast about 9 o'clock in the morning with "mar," a kind of rice broth, eat a meal of mohwa flowers at noon, and have a scanty supper of boiled rice at night.

Mr. Rowland came back yesterday from Kundahit, where he had been holding inquiries under the Land Improvement Rules. He reports that cholera has come in from the south, and that many deaths have occurred. The native doctor went there last night. The village headmen are giving a good deal of work on tanks. The country is very badly off for water. The cultivation is described as scant, and the villages small and far between. The hill country stretches continuously for 100 miles from Sahebgunge to the Nowbil river, 15 miles south-west of Doomka; where it is broadest it contains the Burhait valley, which I have classed as flat. The hills are inhabited almost exclusively by Sonthals and Paharias. Bengalis and up-country men congregate in the Daman bazars. I consider the hills safe.

The rolling country is quite as extensive as the hills and flat country together. It includes all Deogurh, Pabbia, part of Kundahit, Hendua, South Godda, and Belpatta, outside the hills. This region had tolerably good crops, and is, I consider, out of danger.

B.—Relief Works.

Besides the works shown in the progress return, the sub-divisional officers of Godda and Rajmehal, and Mr. Barresen, Missionary of Benagarhia, are carrying on work on bunds and tanks, new and old.

A new road, from Maheshpore to Doomka, through Sultanabad, has been projected by Mr. Wood. Work has been begun on it, and an Assistant Engineer is starting from Doomka to lay it out. Mr. Wood had laid out the first five miles from Maheshpore over an excellent line.

Mr. Wilmot is making and mending a number of very large bunds in estates under the Court of Wards, and giving work where it was a good deal wanted.

I have sketched a new road from Doomka to Mallarpore Railway Station on the loop-line. It will save ten miles of distance and the crossing of the Shore, about the worst river in the district, and will give work in Dari Malleshwar. It is the next on the list for the District Engineer to lay out.

C.—Transport.

I have nothing of importance to say about transport; our distances are short and our carriage sufficient.

D.—Storage of Grain.

In addition to the places mentioned in the last narrative, Salimpore and Narayangarh, in Sultanabad, have been chosen for storage. Golas have been constructed at Barhait and Bario in Rajmehal, and storage-room has been provided at Doee and Simra in Godda, and at Patna, Taljhari, and Sahebgunge, in Rajmehal.

Works are probably much more advanced in Godda and Rajmehal than I have positive knowledge of. Goladars have been appointed at all golas, and sales have begun at Taljhari and Barhait, and have been going on for some time at Doee.

On the 15th instant there were in store—

At Patna	...	...	...	438½ bags.
„ Barhait	...	...	...	2,247 „
„ Taljhari	...	...	...	1,410 „
„ Bario	...	...	...	1,212 „

The Godda return has not been received.

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

I have made no advances for purchase or storage of grain, nor to municipalities for any purpose. The only advance for land improvement completed, has been Rs. 1,000 to the zemindar of Belpatta for a bund and a tank. Our want of officers tells very much against us in this respect. I have had very many applications for advances from ryots, but have been greatly delayed from having no one to make any inquiries. It is a common practice to ask for an advance, simply to make or strengthen a little to the land offered as security. Zemindars are very slow and I believe only half in earnest in asking for loans.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Names for a relief committee have been selected at Rajmehal.

G.—Financial Results.

I submit on a separate sheet accounts down to the end of March. Much the heaviest expenditure on any one work has been on the Godda and Barahat road under Mr. Grant. The last approximate account reached Rs. 13,000. None of our heavy expenditure began before the end of February, and a great part of the accounts since then have not been adjusted. I have advanced Mr. Barresen, of Benagarhia, Rs. 3,500 for works in his neighbourhood. He has accounted for the expenditure of Rs. 990 on two works. This sum and the Godda unadjusted Rs. 13,000 do not appear in the statement. The grand total taken from the treasuries for works in the district will therefore have passed Rs. 30,000 up to date.

Statement of amalgamated District Road Works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs under progress from the 1st December 1873 to 31st March 1874.

	Months.				Total.	Grand Total.
	December, 1873.	January, 1874.	February, 1874.	March, 1874.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Construction of Rajmahal road ...	117 2 6	638 9 3	116 3 6	17 0 0	889 6 3	
Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Soory road ...	95 9 3	838 6 6	53 8 9	2,199 0 0	3,186 8 6	
Surveying and levelling roads connecting Doomka with sub-division.	105 0 0	67 13 3	168 15 9	.....	341 13 0	
Construction of cart road at Jamtara ...	126 15 3	142 7 9	.....	2 0 0	271 7 0	
Construction of cart road from Doomka to Jamtara.	.....	33 1 0	34 7 6	311 0 0	378 8 6	
Construction of road from Barhait to Sahebgunge.	.....	.....	51 7 6	1,982 0 0	2,033 7 6	
Construction of road from Bario to Monihara road.	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Construction of road from Barhait to Godda	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	88 0 0	
Excavation of a tank at Dose ...	.....	.....	.....	107 0 0	107 0 0	
Surveying local roads	.....	.....	.....	196 0 0	196 0 0	
Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road ...	20 0 0	106 12 0	35 0 0	473 0 0	634 12 0	
„ to Sahebgunge steamer ghat road ...	379 12 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	.....	397 4 0	
„ to Amrapara and Mooraroe road ...	80 6 6	314 9 6	300 5 9	.....	695 5 9	
„ to Pakour and Hersenpore road ...	5 0 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	39 0 0	116 8 0	
„ to Tenpahar and Bario road ...	5 13 6	39 6 0	79 7 3	1,887 0 0	2,011 10 9	
„ to Bahawa to Barhait road ...	5 0 0	79 3 9	58 9 0	86 0 0	228 12 9	
„ to Kanthkind road	.....	4 0 0	21 13 6	.....	25 13 6	
„ to two bridges on the Bhagulpore and Soory road.	42 2 3	.....	131 2 6	101 0 0	274 4 9	
„ to Doomka station road	7 4 9	24 15 9	17 10 0	29 0 0	78 14 6	
„ to the inspection bungalow ...	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	
„ to ghats near Dose	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	
Repairs to Nalla road	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Iron rollers, pickaxes, &c., with carriage charge	.....	952 12 0	49 13 6	.....	1,002 9 6	
Purchasing receipt stamps	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	
Charges for sending telegrams by Mr. Willmot.	.....	.....	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0	
District road establishment	110 9 0	92 2 9	222 10 3	80 0 0	505 6 0	
Staging bungalow establishment	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	75 0 0	
Mallee for watering trees on the side of road ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	12 0 0	
Arrears of last year for work done to the Punjoworab road.	.....	56 0 0	.....	.....	56 0 0	
						13,691 0 3

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs under the Officiating Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs District, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY.

12th, Sunday	Men	2,304
	Women	1,421
	Children	397
13th, Monday	Men	3,491
	Women	2,365
	Children	811
14th, Tuesday	Men	3,902
	Women	2,615
	Children	979
15th, Wednesday,	Men	3,462
	Women	2,175
	Children	884
16th, Thursday	Men	3,640
	Women	2,436
	Children	913
17th, Friday	Men	3,763
	Women	2,437
	Children	843
18th, Saturday	Men	3,328
	Women	2,079
	Children	745
Total	Men	23,890
	Women	15,528
	Children	5,572

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE, *Accountant*,
For Offg. Ex. Engr., on Tour.

Table showing the rates of Food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

NAMES OF WORKS.	RATES PER RUPEE.				At what distance available from work.
	Rice.	Dál.	Gram.	Maize.	
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
DOOMKA SUB-DIVISION.					
No. 1.—Doomka to Jamtara road	11 to 13	10	...	...	1 to 3 miles.
„ 10.—Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road	11 to 12	11	11	14	Average four miles. Gram is available at Noni only in small quantities.
„ 13.—Repairs to ditto	11 to 12	11	11	14	Ditto ditto.
„ 17.—Repairs to Doomka station roads	11	11	11	14	Average 3 miles.
Constructing a bund at Katicoond	11 to 12	11	11	14 to 15	Ditto.
DEOGHUR SUB-DIVISION.					
No. 3.—Jurmoondi to Deoghur road	10 to 12	10	15	12	3 miles.
PAKOUR SUB-DIVISION.					
Same as last week.					

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday the 18th April 1874.

Name of work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	Remarks.
									Rs. A. P.	
No. 1, Doomka to Jamtarah road.	Estimate being prepared; surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 13th, 20th, 25th, 27th, 30th, and 40th miles.	Class I. Men ... ... 2,128 Women ... 508 Children ... 268	Although there is no supply of rice from Government, still arrangements have been made in places with private moodies for supply of rice on the sites of works. Hauts are close also. Reaping of mohwa fruits is almost over. Supply of 1,000 maunds of rice for the present is requested for keeping rice-dealers or mohajuns from increasing the rate of rice. On inquiry, it is learnt that the stock lying in the hands of dealers and goladars may be sufficient for the requirements till July or August, when the bhadoi crop will be ready for reaping.	Laborers are healthy and strong. No symptom of severe scarcity prevails in the localities over which the road runs, and no fear of famine or extreme distress is felt by the laboring class and agricultural men.	On alternate days by sub-cashiers.	Task-work, from 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 c. ft.	Supplied by Government.	281 15 3	No feeble or weak constitutional men have as yet appeared for employment on subsistence wages.
No. 2. Katicoond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ...	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Constructing a bund at Katicoond.	Plan ready ...	Completely opened.	Class I. Men ... ... 105 Women ... 55 Children ... 36	Same as in No. 10.		By overseer in charge and sircar.	Coolies 0 1 9 Women 0 1 3 Children 0 0 9	By Department	17 10 0	
No. 3, Jurmoondi to Deoghur road.	Three miles of sections plotted during the week.	Nicking 23,100 rg. ft., earthwork 36,502 c. ft.	Class I. Men ... ... 947 Women ... 152 Children ... 136	Rice and other food-grains are yet procurable in the country. No Government grain has been supplied for this work.	The laborers seem to be strong and able-bodied men. The poorer classes of people in the country seem generally to be distressed.	Made every day.	Task-work. Soft soil at 0-3-0 per 100 cubic feet. Hard soil at 0-4-0 per 100 c. ft.	Supplied partly by Department and partly by the coolies themselves.	81 15 0	
No. 4, Hansdia to Godda road.	Laid out 9 miles, levelled 4 miles and side widths, set out 2 miles.	6 Chains	Class I. Men ... ... 89 Children ... 7	The coolies buying food from the bazars. They like mohwa, &c., better than rice.	Condition of the laboring class is very poor and miserable. General features of the country hilly and jungly. Soil hard in most parts.	Daily, by the head sircar in charge of the work.	Task work, 0-3-5 per 100 c. ft. on light soil, and 0-4-0 to 0-6-0 on hard.	Supplied by Government.	17 5 6	
No. 5, Godda to Barhait road.	The work is going on under the Civil Officer,									

No. 6, Tinpahar to Bario road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 3,119 Women ... 2,452 Children 662	Same as last week.		By sub-cashiers daily.	DAILY LABOR. Duffadars 0 2 0 Men ... 0 1 9 to 0 2 0 Women... 0 1 3 Children 0 1 0 to 0 0 9 Taskwork 0 3 0 to 4 as. per 100 c. ft.	By Department ...	616 0 0
No. 7, Bario to Manihari road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 2,479 Women .. 1,743 Children 941	Ditto		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	502 0 0
No. 8, Barhait to Sahebgunge road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 10,726 Women ... 8,985 Children 5,246	This work is going on under the Civil Officers.					
No. 10, metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 2,098 Women ... 468 Children ... 171	Up to this time difficulty has been felt by laboring classes in obtaining food-grains from the hatias and bazars. The stock in the country is enough for ⅔ths of the inhabitants till the next harvest.	The condition of the people has not become very miserable yet. Food-grains are still obtainable, but their value is gradually enhancing, so it seems that after a month or two distress will be really felt by the people.	Twice a week by cashier and the overseer in charge.	Digging kunkur, at 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.	By Department.	218 12 0
No. 11, Kendua road ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. 12, Poosaroo and Baboorpore bridges.	Design ready ...	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 210 Women ... 21 Children ... 7	Same as in No. 10.		Twice a week by overseer in charge and sirears.	Digging kunkur, at 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto 8 as. per 100 c. ft.	By Department...	21 1 6
No. 17, repairs to Doomka station roads.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... ... 55 Women ... 14 Children ... 0	Ditto		Ditto ...	Digging kunkur 0-3-6 per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto at 7 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto	12 9 9
No. 14, Bahawa and Barhait road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... ... 1,422 Women ... 1,003 Children ... 82	Same as last week.		Daily by sub-cashier.	Same as in No. 6.	Mostly by Department.	262 0 0
No. 16, Pakour and Haranpore road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 498 Women ... 167 Children ... 16	Ditto		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	74 0 0

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief work.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	Remarks.
No. 20. Godda to Barkaif road.	6 miles	Opened on 1st mile, but coolies struck, as they refused to do piece-work.	14 men on survey work.	Good. In the chowkeedar's house at Moorjora, some forty maunds of food-grains was accidentally seen. The house is on the centre line of the road, and a part of the wall was broken, and thus the contents were seen. At Teelaband in all the houses considerable stores of food exist, as 20, 30, or 50 maunds, but food is not sold here or in most of the villages as a rule. The mohwa harvest is very plentiful and is being so gathered that some Sonthals refused 2 annas a day for jungle-cutting, preferring to gather mohwa.	All the people look in good health; there seems to be no distress along this road. I never saw Sonthals look more comfortable.				Rs. A. P.	
								Total ...	2,105 5 0	

No non-laboring class working as coolies.

DENONATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.

No. 3186—S. R., dated Bhagulpore, the April 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., C.S., on Special Duty, Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical (Scarcity and Relief) Dept.

I AM desired by the Commissioner to submit for this division the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The last three narratives have prominently dwelt upon the abundant *rubbee* harvest which has been secured in the three districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. As the harvest has been now nearly altogether cut, and as the grain is already finding its way into the market, we are now in a position to estimate partially the effect which it will have on the food supply of the country. I append a statement of prices, some of which are down to date, and none of which are older than the 6th instant. This statement shews that as yet the *rubbbee* harvest has not had such an effect upon the market as was at one time expected from it.

	Rice.		Wheat.		Maize.		Gram.		Barley.
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.
Monghyr	12	6	13	6	14	7	16	8	21
Bhagulpore	11	6	14	8	15	2	17	0	19
Soopool	9	0	12	8	.....		.....		.....
Muddehpoora	$10\frac{2}{3}$	0	.....		.....		.....		.....
Purneah	11	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	Not given.
Deomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	0	12	0	16	0	12	8	Ditto.

3. I have compared these prices with the quotations at which food-grains were selling before the *rubbee* came into the market, *i.e.*, at the time of the fortnightly report dated 16th ultimo. I marginally append a condensed summary of that comparison. This table conclusively shews that as yet the effect of the good *rubbee* upon the market has been small indeed. No doubt the reaping of this crop, especially in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts, has temporarily relieved the most abject and helpless of the population, such as the Musahars, &c. These creatures, always destitute, have been engaged in the cutting of this crop, and being for the most part paid in kind, have each returned from the alluvial plains to his home with a small quantity of grain, it is reported not more than a maund per head. As long as this lasts, they will live, and when it is eaten, it is expected that they will fall upon our hands.

Name of District.	Food-grains now cheaper than before *rubbee* came into market.	Food-grains same in price as before *rubbee* came into market.	Food-grains dear than they were before *rubbee* came into market.
Monghyr	Maize. Rice. (Very little cheaper).	Wheat. Barley.	Gram.
Bhagulpore... ...	Barley. Gram is half seer cheaper.	Rice. Wheat.	Maize.
Purneah	.....	Wheat. Gram.	Rice.
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	.....	Wheat. Maize. Gram.	Rice.

4. Monghyr being *par excellence* the *rubbee* district of the division, is the most favorably situated of all. The Commissioner has just had an opportunity of consulting certain gentlemen of position in that district regarding their views on the condition of affairs there now. One of the most important bankers in the district, a man of much intelligence and sound sense, who, to the knowledge of the Commissioner, has up till now always taken a sanguine view of the position, and been of opinion that the inhabitants would pull

through the year with comparatively little injury, now says that he has his doubts upon the subject. The grounds of misgiving are stated to be that the district is in danger of being rapidly depleted of the *rubbee*. He says he can gather some index as to the prospect of export by the number of *hoondees* which pass through his hands, and the indication is that this year the exportation will be greater than ever, as already there are signs of the set of trade from Khagureah to Tirhoot. This banker added that for the last ten years he has never known food so dear as it is now, at a time when the *rubbee* should have eased the market.

5. A zemindar of Sheikhpoorah, in Jamooee sub-division, who has been from the beginning most zealous in all relief measures, who has assumed the office of an Assistant Superintendent of a relief circle, and is actively discharging its duties, holds similar views. This gentleman has good opportunities of acquiring accurate information, for he has been travelling much in the distressed tracts; and, having always apprehended slight distress, now assures the Commissioner that at the present time the condition of things is worse than he had expected it would be when the rubbee was cut, and that even well-to-do ryots have smaller stores of food than he had ever thought was the case.

6. The Commissioner had in a previous narrative said, that in view of the excellent *rubbee* he was considering whether the importation of Government grain into the Monghyr district ought not to remain where it then stood. In view of these opinions of men whose statements are at all times worthy of consideration and attention, he is by no means sure that all the grain assigned by Government will not be wanted.

7. Those best acquainted with these districts have always maintained that suffering would begin about the month of June, and the Commissioner thinks that even now there is much to substantiate the soundness of this opinion. The *rubbee* will benefit only those who have it, and so far it will do great good. As yet it does not seem to have benefited the inhabitants at large, for food continues about as dear as ever.

8. The Commissioner is still able to report that nowhere has food disappeared from the bazars, and that it can be got by all who have money to buy it.

RELIEF WORKS.

9. These continue to be actively prosecuted everywhere, and the Commissioner believes that there is work for all willing to labor throughout the division, and this, too, at no great distance from the houses of the people. Everywhere a careful system of payments has been elaborated, which secures that the coolies are paid punctually, regularly, and frequently. I append a statement below for the whole division, showing the numbers engaged on our relief works down to the 4th instant:—

For Fortnight ending 4th April.

	Last fortnight.						This fortnight.					
	Average daily number of laborers.				Number working on Wards' and other relief works.	Grand total.	Average daily number of laborers.				Number working on Wards and other relief works.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Monghyr	2,059	1,250	395	3,704	2,068	5,772	1,700	936	500	3,136	7,628	10,764
Bhagulpore	4,670	1,619	905	7,194	18,256	25,450	7,203	2,657	1,539	11,399	27,043	38,442
Purneah	7,415	681	1,109	9,205	1,253	10,458	12,356	1,138	2,199	15,693	2,426	18,119
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,290	685	200	2,175	9,000 on Godda road.	11,175	5,266	3,418	801	9,485	.....	9,485
									Add men employed by Hurbullas Narain Sing, zemindar of Sonoursa.			7,421
									Grand Total ...			84,231

This statement shows that, notwithstanding the cutting for the rubbee, the number employed on our works (84,231) for the fortnight ending the 4th

instant, is very considerably greater than that shown in the previous fortnight (52,855). I may add that even the large number of 84,000 does not comprise all who are laboring on relief works, for several zemindars and planters, who have got advances for the making of bunds, the digging of tanks, &c., have sent in no returns. This omission is owing to no neglect by this office, for repeatedly and for a long time past have most stringent orders been issued to get in returns of laborers on these extraneous works.

10. Our golas have now been fairly opened for sales to laborers on our works, and with the following result :—

Statement showing Sales of Government Grain to our Laborers.

Name of District.	Grain made over to Government, Department Public Works, for sale.		Value.		
	Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Monghyr	9	19 30	64	0	0
Bhagulpore	42	83 26	233	14	6
Purneah	.....	2,694 0	9,402	7	9
Sonthal Pergunnahs, Godda	.....	1,142 4	3,072	1	6
	.....	3,939 20	12,872	7	9

It will be seen that only in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have sales to any considerable extent been effected. The Commissioner is by no means sure that due facilities have been given to our laborers in the Soopole sub-division to buy Government grain, although he has issued repeated orders on this subject. The sales at Monghyr have been very small, but food there has been generally procurable by the coolies at very favorable rates in the bazar.

11. The greater part of the total of 4,273 maunds sold to laborers was disposed of in the districts of Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner has always impressed on district officers to have grain for sale on all the works, so that the coolies may have an option to choose between our supplies and those they can get in the bazar. This order has been carried out in Purneah, and is in course of being put into force in the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

12. One notable fact in these returns is the great difference between the number of laborers (7,863) engaged in the Bhagulpore district on relief works under the superintendence of the Department Public Works officers, and the number engaged (27,043) under the Durbhanga estate in Nareedegur. It is believed that this is owing to the fact of the Department Public Works officers requiring all able-bodied persons to work on the piece or task system, or, in case of feeble persons, on some kind of work under supervision, while laborers under the Court of Wards are reported to work on a much easier system. One fact is notable in connection with this :—Last fortnight there were more than 10,000 persons working daily on the Godda road, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. This fortnight the system of piece and task-work for the able-bodied was introduced, and the numbers fell to less than 3,000 daily.

13. The Commissioner has always throughout this division insisted on a strict obedience to that rule of Government, which requires that all able-bodied persons shall be compelled to give a fair day's work for a fair wage. Throughout the four districts, in all works directly under the civil officers, this rule is in full force. Were the Commissioner to relax it, he has no doubt that the numbers upon our works would be quintupled. The Commissioner, however, is of opinion that this rule being a sound and reasonable one, should be consistently maintained throughout, and would be glad to see it

more rigidly enforced on works under the Court of Wards, even though its effect should be to diminish the laborers by one-half or even more. If able-bodied persons on relief works are paid for doing little more than putting in an appearance, the effect will be most unfortunate. It will have a deleterious effect on the labor market, and one legitimate consequence might be, that the supply of labor for ploughing the land for next crop would prove deficient in the neighbourhood of relief works where men were paid in full for what is little better than nominal work. Therefore the Commissioner is most anxious to see that relief works are managed under some such sufficiently rigid system as shall prevent their being an encouragement to idleness, a means of demoralizing the laboring population, and an interference with the regular labor demands of the district.

14. The Commissioner has impressed upon district officers the Government orders rgarding the employment of able-bodied persons on the piece and task systems under the Department Public Works officers, and of non-able-bodied persons on light labor under the relief officers. Also the Commissioner has ordered that, as soon as the numbers and class of persons on a regular work has so increased that the exaction of a fair day's labor from every one, according to capacity, is difficult or impossible, then all the inferior workers are to be drafted upon some work under the relief officers, and to be put on lower wages. By this means also the Commissioner hopes that he will prevent our relief work competing for labor with the regular market as little as possible. The Commissioner will continue as heretofore to exact a fair day's work from each able-bodied person till the increase of distress compels him to organise light-labor gangs.

Transport of Grain.

15. The figures noted below show the movements of food-grain by rail and river for the fortnight ending with the 4th instant. They show that, so far as the trade along the Ganges and by the Railway is concerned, the exportation and importation of food have been slight, if we strike out the figures covered by the Government grain.

Traffic Statement.

By what Route.	Week ending 28th March.		Week ending 4th April.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
River Ganges (past Sahebgunge) ..	5,317	1,565	13,102	3,184
Rail	11,353	198,207	18,068	213,449

N.B.—Railway figures include Government grain.

16. These figures by no means are reliable as showing even approximately the trade in food-grains. They take no account of the internal trade by carts and by boats up rivers other than the Ganges. That this trade is very considerable we know. We know that people from Tirhoot and other districts are carrying the *rubbee* away. There is also, and has for some time past been, a brisk trade in the distressed tracts around Barsoie and Kusbah Amour, in the Purneah district. Of this and much other internal trade these figures take no account.

Government Carriage and Storage of Grain.

17. The figures noted below give the amounts actually stored in the interior down to the dates of our latest information. I may say shortly under

this head that everywhere our cartage power is such that we can more than cope with the quantities of grain which we get by railway.

	Fortnight ending 29th March.	Fortnight ending 11th April.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Monghyr	1,95,933	.....
Bhagulpore	3,56,966	4,00,600
Purneah	4,20,149	5,24,653
Sonthál Pergunnahs	.....	.....

Advances.

18. The following statement shews what has been done in the division towards carrying out the three forms of advances which have been sanctioned by the Government. In the three districts a total of Rs. 3,55,915 has been advanced in this way up to the date of our latest information.

Compiled from the District Fortnightly Reports.

	Total up to last fortnight.			Advances made during this fortnight.			Total.
	For purchase of grain. Para. 4, Cir. 80.	For land improvement. Para. 21, Cir. 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government order No. 4020 of 18th December 1873.	For purchase of grain. Para. 4, Cir. 80.	For land improvement, Para. 21, Cir. 80.	For helping ryots under Government order No. 4020 of 18th December 1873.	
Monghyr	56,800	33,790	11,300	4,600	7,800	7,500	1,21,790
Bhagulpore ...	67,800	4,350	37,400	200	.....	25,500	1,35,250
Purneah	60,725	.....	11,950	3,000	.....	3,000	78,675
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,35,715

19. During the fortnight many applications have been made to Relief Officers by the ryots direct for an advance to buy seed-grain. Although the Relief Officers generally contended themselves with reporting the fact, the procedure of some of them shewed that they were ignorant of the orders of Government bearing on this subject. The Commissioner, therefore, took the opportunity to issue such directions to Relief Officers on this point as shall make their duty clear to them.

20. The Commissioner is far from believing in a general seed famine. The condition, however, of a portion of the Soopole Sub-division is such that Sir Richard Temple, when here, telegraphed to Julpigoree for 20,000 maunds of seed-grain for sale to the ryots there. The seed wanted in Soopole was of a peculiar kind, not procurable everywhere. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar reported that he thought he could get us seed of this kind. A mahajun and some ryots have been sent from Soopole to Julpigoree to identify the seed. If they do so, it will be brought, carried into Soopole, and there sold.

Charitable Relief.

21. The organization for carrying this out is now complete. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have been appointed to each circle. During the fortnight the medical staff also has been completed, and a native doctor has been posted at each of the sixteen relief circles throughout the division. Printed books of relief tickets have been sent to the Superintendents everywhere, to enable them to carry out a regular system of house-to-house visitation and relief.

22. The district relief officers, as marginally noted, have also sent in their first bi-monthly narratives. As was to be expected, these bi-monthly narratives are somewhat crude, and represent little more than the beginning of a regular system. Messrs. Wyer and Kirkwood seem to have made the greatest progress; and there is little doubt that shortly, probably by next fortnight, they will have effected a comparatively thorough organization of relief. Mr Currie's report, which is an imperfect document giving little relevant information, shows a certain amount of laxity, want of system, and confusion to exist in Monghyr. The Commissioner has taken steps which will, he hopes, put an end to the unsatisfactory footing on which relief operations are in that district.

Mr. Kirkwood for North Bhagulpore.
„ Currie for Jamoosee (Monghyr).
„ Manson for Bukhtiarpore (Monghyr).
„ Wyer for Purneah.

24. The marginally-noted statement shows the numbers relieved at relief-centres during the fortnight to which they refer in the districts. When the house-to-house system of relief has been thoroughly organized, it will not be necessary to increase our relief operations at relief centres. The Commissioner hopes that when poor-houses have been opened for the thoroughly disabled, the homeless, and the destitute, and when house-relief has been introduced into the villages, relief in the form of cooked-food at centres will be found quite unnecessary.

Charitable Relief.

	Last Fortnight, 1st to 14th March.			This Fortnight, 15th to 28th March		
	Number of relief-centres and poor-houses open.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.	Number of relief-centres andpoor-houses.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.
Monghyr—			1,071			
Relief-centres ...	11	14,997	241	11	21,595	1,543
Poor-houses ...	8th to 14th 3	1,690		3	2,936	210
Bhagulpore—						
Relief-centres ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-houses ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah—	From the beginning to 13th March					
Relief-centres ...	23	7,597	not known	26	12,070	.....
Poor-houses ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6,408	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sales to the Public of Government Grain.

25. The Commissioner considers this to be a very efficient mode of relief, and looks forward to seeing a general selling of Government grain to the public in the three districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. The marginally-noted figures show what has been done in this respect down to the date of latest information. The Government will of course note that these sales are quite distinct from the sales to laborers on our works, the particulars of which have been given in paragraph 9 above.

Statement showing the sales of Government Grain to the public from the beginning of operations.

Grain sold to public.				Price realized.	Remarks.
District and sort of grain.	Bags.	Amount.			
		Mds.	Srs.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr—					
Not stated	1,415½	3,459	21½	7,177 0 0	Up to 31st March.
Bhagulpore—					
Wheat and rice... ...	335	66,215	0	2,168 15 0	
Purneah	.....	2,097	17	4,671 8 10	
Sonthal Pergunnahs—					
Rice	.....	6,129	13½	14,017 7 10	

26. Under the authority conveyed in Sir Richard Temple's minute No. 39, dated 5th ultimo, sales of Government grain, at the rate of 12 seers for cleaned rice and 15 seers (fixed by the Commissioner) for uncleaned rice, have been ordered to be held in Bukhtiarpore in Monghyr district, and in Muddehpoora, Bhowanipore, Ekar, Soopole, and Roshwar, in North Bhagulpore. The orders have only as yet taken effect in certain cases, and even here the sales might have probably been considerably larger than those shown by above

quoted figures had they been made without restrictions, or under restrictions less severe and rigid than those which were prescribed. We shall gather experience upon these points as we go on. In certain places our sales had to be kept within narrow limits in order to prevent the destruction of trade. This was notably the case in Eastern Purneah, where the Collector could have fully sold our grain, but curtailed his operations, because, in these localities, there was a most active private trade which he was afraid to injure—*vide* Collector's last fortnightly narrative.

27. Undoubtedly the time has come in many places when we should conduct sales under fewer restrictions and on a more extensive scale than hitherto, and more specially in several parts of the Bhagulpore district. Here the Commissioner has authorised the Collector to begin sales through subsidised *banias*, which will reach the smallest consumer.

Kind of sales.	Amount of grain sold.	Cash price.
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.
To laborers on our works ...	3,939 20	12,872 7 9
Sold to public	6,129 13½	14,017 7 10
Total ...	10,068 33½	26,889 15 7

28. I give in the margin a short synopsis of sales of all kinds, viz. to the public and to laborers on our works. They show 10,403 maunds sold in all the three districts.

Local Relief Contributions.

29. As I have not hitherto given any minute account of them, I beg to marginally append a statement showing the sums locally contributed in the three districts for the relief of existing distress. In addition to these funds there have been assigned to each district by the central committee in Calcutta the following grants, viz.,—

	Rs.
Bhagulpore	.. 20,000
Purneah	.. 20,000
Monghyr	.. 10,000

District.	Total amount subscribed.		Sum collected.		Remarks.
	Donations.	Monthly subscriptions.	Donations.	Monthly subscriptions.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr district...	3,927 7 0	.....	2,481 0 0	.....	Up to end of February 1874.
bhagulpore ...	38,961 14 3	345 0 0	35,453 10 3	285 0 0	Up to 10th April 1874.
Sudder.					
Muddehpoora ...	5,881 0 0	50 0 0	5,183 0 0	.....	Up to date of last report, dated 7th April 1874.
Banka ...	884 0 0	60 0 0	226 0 0	.....	Up to date of last report, dated 9th April 1874.
Scopole.					
Purneah.					
Arrareah ...	526 0 0	214 0 0	477 0 0	149 0 0	Up to end of March.

30. I append to this report the names and addresses of the most prominent of the local contributors, with the amounts contributed by each.

Bhagulpore.

Names of Subscribers.	Donation. Rs.	A.	P.
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh	8,500	0	0
Rajah Leelanund Singh of Bunelli, Purneah ..	7,000	0	0
Rani Khema Soondri	2,500	0	0
G. H. Grant, Esq. ,, ...	2,000	0	0
Koer Pudmanund Singh, son of Rajah Leelanund Singh..	1,000	0	0
Koer Sree Nundun Singh	1,000	0	0
Rai Luchmiput Singh, Bahadoor	1,000	0	0
Baboo Hirdey Narain, Banker	1,000	0	0
,, Modun Mohun Thakoor	1,000	0	0
,, Roodra Narain Singh	1,300	0	0
Koer Sunandass Sinha, Muddehpoorah	1,000	0	0
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh..	1,500	0	0

Financial Result.

Names of Subscribers.	Donation. Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to Messrs. Bird & Company on account price of Indian-corn	83,554	1	6
„ Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, on account price of gram	30,000	0	0
„ Manik Chund of Hoshungabad on account price of wheat	66,349	0	0
Advanced to Major Gordon for transport of grain from Colgong to Caragolah	27,800	0	0
„ „ for construction of golahs ..	1,000	0	0
„ „ price of slippers for ditto ..	250	0	0
„ „ to Mr. Durand for transport of Nepaul grain	5,000	0	0
„ „ to Ahmed Hossein on account price of tent	230	14	9
„ „ to Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpore, price of 15 tents	5,539	0	0
„ „ railway freight of grain ..	8,779	13	0
„ „ of tarpaulins	63	0	0
Paid daily allowance to Mr. Meredith, Inspector of Police, deputed to Jugdis Chuk for superintending crossing of grain	81	0	0
Advanced to Colonel Moore for miscellaneous expenditure	500	0	0
„ to Messrs. Inman, Kains, Lieutenant Gaselle, relief superintendents, on account of salary, Rs. 100 each	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Kirkwood for miscellaneous expenditure	100	0	0
Paid to Mr. J. Paul, appointed clerk of Mr. Wyer, on account of salary	20	0	0
„ to three native doctors at Rs. 10, and four at Rs. 5, on account of salary	50	0	0
Total ..	2,29,616	13	3
Contingent charges, being on account of telegrams, railway freight, of forms, &c., and miscellaneous petty expenses	1,129,	3	6
Total ..	2,30,746	0	9

P. S.—Telegrams have been just received that sales to the public have been started at Soopool, Bungaon, and Ekar, in the Bhagulpore district.

No. 21 T.F., dated Camp Durbhunga, the 20th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your divisional narrative, No. 3186, dated 9th April 1874. The Lieutenant-Governor is much satisfied with its completeness, and with the assurance it conveys that you have the relief operations of your division well in hand, the tables (at paragraphs 18, 27, and 29) bringing the statistics as to certain forms of relief down to the present date.

2. On certain passages in your narrative, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to convey the following instructions and remarks :—

Paras 12 *and* 14.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that task-work be not suddenly introduced upon any relief road where daily payments have been previously in force. He fully agrees in your view as to the propriety of getting work out of able-bodied men who may seek relief from Government. But he views with apprehension the result of a sudden change, such as you describe at your 12th paragraph, whereby out of 12,000 persons, presumably more or less distressed, 9,000 were thrown suddenly on their own resources. If people are distressed, task-work must be introduced gradually and judiciously; and really complete arrangements for relieving the weakly at their houses, or for

actually drafting them into light-labor gangs must be prepared side by side with the introduction of task-work. And there must be a competent officer on the spot when the new system is introduced to see that the people requiring relief are actually provided for, if the task-work system should cause them to leave the road. And no attempt to introduce the task-work system should be made until these subsidiary arrangements have been matured. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to say that the proceedings described in your 12th paragraph, as having been taken in such a place as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, seem to indicate some want of carefulness on the part of the officers concerned. His Honor begs that you will ensure due *caution* being exercised in future.

Paras. 18 *and* 27.—The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that, for the future, when zemindars want advances to help these ryots, or where advances may have to be made direct to ryots, such advances may be made in grain rather than in cash.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narratives of the Rajshahye division for the period ending the 18th April 1874.

1. *Moorshedabad.*—Supplies continue sufficient, and the prices of grains other than rice have somewhat fallen. Rice is, if anything, dearer than before, though a good deal is coming in by river from Eastern Bengal. Rain is much wanted for the early rice sowings, and the water-supply is failing. The condition of the poorer classes has of course not improved; but minor relief works and charitable relief will, with the public roads, meet, it may be hoped; all actual distress. Cholera and small-pox are, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see, very prevalent. The number on relief works is 3,808, while 661 are in daily receipt of charitable relief. Since the narrative was printed the Collector has intimated that the rate paid by the Moorshedabad Municipality to laborers is Rs. 2 (and not 2 annas) per 1,000 cubic feet.

2. *Dinagepore.*—This district has benefited much by a recent rainfall, which has done good to the boro dhan, and enabled the ryots to complete the early rice sowings. Supplies are generally becoming short, and Government rice has been sold to the public in several places with good results. Some confusion is caused by the Collector's describing the effect of the Government sales as that of *raising* the price of rice when it is evident he means lowering the price by raising the number of seers procurable for a rupee. The permission to sell to the public seems to have been judiciously made use of, sales being suspended whenever the supplies of private grain in the bazars indicated that the course of trade had made Government sales undesirable. Managed in the way Mr. Lowis describes, there can be no fear of the permission to sell Government grain causing any injury to such private trade as there is. The prompt steps taken to meet the unexpected outbreak of distress in Beergunge were creditable to the district administration; indeed, the whole tenor of this report seems to indicate that Dinagepore is in good hands, and that distress will be effectively met wherever it may show itself. Two deaths were reported as caused by starvation, but were found on enquiry to have been due to sickness. No doubt, however, in these, as in the case of the old beggar woman which is described, privation had something to do with the result. The Lieutenant-Governor believes with the Collector that seed-grain will be forthcoming as required, and quite approves of the view that the zemindars must be induced, if possible, to do their duty to their ryots in assisting them to procure this. It is interesting to note that in this district much more has been done by the mundals and leading villagers to assist the poor than has yet been done by the great proprietors.

3. The number of laborers on the works is said to be increasing daily, though the late rain withdrew many to work in the fields. The management of the works in most of the circles of this district seems to have been tolerably efficient, a labor-test being generally imposed on the able-bodied. In circles where more laxity has prevailed the system is being revised. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that Mr. Lowis will see that no sudden change is made, such as would entail much hardship on persons really in need of relief. The total number of laborers in the district would seem to be about 1,00,000, and not a million as printed.

4. The transport arrangements have worked smoothly and well, and 7½ lakhs of maunds of Government grain are already finally stored. It is reported that considerable wastage has taken place *en route*, but an attempt will be made now to take stock in detail of the actual quantity received. All the weighing machines indented for have been despatched, but as these had all to be made, some delay was unavoidable. Grain is being regularly sold on all works to laborers, and to the public here and there. Wages should now be paid to a great extent in grain. The Lieutenant-Governor would also hope that, for the future, when zemindars want advances to help their ryots, or where advances may have to be made direct to ryots, such advances may be made in grain rather than in cash.

5. 7,155 persons are in receipt of charitable relief. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that free use is made of local agency, and that the respectable inhabitants show themselves so ready to help. He has again to thank Mr. Lowis for an admirable report.

6 *Rajshahye.*—Prices which had suddenly risen in this district as suddenly fell again, and the sale of Government rice has not yet been begun. Rain has been very general, and will have done much good. The enforcement of task-work has reduced the numbers on the works, but they are said to be creeping up again. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the greatest care will be taken that the imposition of task-work does not bar from relief those who are really unfit. If task-work is rigorously enforced on public roads, the provision of village relief works and light-labor must be sufficiently ample and easily accessible; and it is by no means clear that this is as yet the case in Rajshahye. If people are distressed, task-work must be introduced gradually and judiciously; and really complete arrangements for relieving the weakly at their houses, or for actually drafting them into light-labor gangs must be prepared side by side with the introduction of task-work. And there must be a competent officer on the spot when the new system is introduced to see that the people requiring relief are actually provided for, if the task-work system should cause them to leave the road. And no attempt to introduce the task-work system should be made until these subsidiary arrangements have been matured. The number daily on relief works under the Public Works Department is given at 10,000 for the last week under report. A return should have been made of the number employed under circle officers. The number receiving public charitable relief is 1,558, but private annochattras are said to be distributing food indiscriminately to many more.

7. *Maldah.*—Prices are stationary here, but supplies are not so abundant as they had been. Rain had fallen, but more was wanted. The daily average number of laborers on relief works was 4,448, and Government grain was being sold to them on most of the works. The numbers daily receiving charitable relief were 869. The applicants for cooked-food in the distressed tracts of Chanchul continue to increase, which is no doubt a sign of increasing pressure. The health of the district fortunately continues good, and it is now fast completing its allotment of rice.

8. *Bogra.*—Prices are easier in this district owing to improvement of prospects through the recent rain, and importations from the east. The number of laborers on works has decreased from 38,000 to 31,099 as far as the reports go, but these are incomplete. The Collector gives no information as to any steps taken to reform the system on the district works, which, as described in last report, was extremely unsatisfactory. The transport arrangements here have also been very backward. The carters were paid by the month

instead of by the journey, a plan which, as the Relief Commissioner pointed out, ensures the slowest carriage of the smallest amount of grain. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, with the offer of proper rates, the Collector will find that his district, the people of which are ordinarily well-to-do, is not so destitute of carts and bullocks as he still seems to think.

9. The circle organisation is now nearly complete. It might have been so much sooner, had proper vigour been shown in making the most of local resources. 5,881 persons are said to be in receipt of charitable relief.

10. *Rungpore.*—The main feature of the fortnight here has been the sudden failure of local supplies and great rise in prices, which was at first attributed to the stoppage of local trade by the Government demands for carriage. Inquiry has shown that this was a mistake, and that the rise in price was due to a variety of causes in which actual shortness of supply was an important, though not the only element. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved by telegram of the Relief Commissioner's proposals for sale from Government golahs to traders and private persons, and it may be hoped that this step will have a good effect, and prevent any great distress. Rain has fallen generally, and done much good. Cholera has unfortunately broken out and interfered with transport; but Mr. Robinson has, it is believed, reorganised this on a better footing than before. Mr. Damant's measures of relief in Sadullapore seem to be well worked and fairly successful. Elsewhere also the distress seems to be properly kept under. The outbreak of dacoity at Durwani should be carefully investigated. Hitherto there has been very little serious crime in the distressed districts.

11. The charge for demurrage on account of detention of steamers was incurred owing to the short time allowed by the Eastern Bengal Railway steamers for unloading cargo. The Agent has declined to extend this, and Mr. Blair must do what he can to clear these vessels in time.

Proper steps must be taken at once to protect the rice arriving at Kallygunge. Sufficient shed accommodation should have been ready long ago.

12. About 20,000 persons appear from the weekly returns to be on relief works. The district narrative must give correct and full statistics of relief in future. The account given in the narrative of the working of the relief system on the roads and of the charitable relief administration is anything but satisfactory, and Mr. Robinson should give his attention to put things on a proper footing. 2,979 persons got relief at Government annochattras, and 5,902 at private institutions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2648—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner and Relief Commissioner and District Officers of Rajshahye, for information and guidance.

No. 2649—S.R.

COPY forwarded to Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th April, 1874.

(A.)—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1.—*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*

There is still sufficient supply for daily consumption in the head-quarters and Lalbaug sub-divisions. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the supply is reported to be abundant in the Nulhattee market, but scarce in the markets of Pulsa, Rampore Haut and Khurgram. There appears to be an active trade in "poorbi" or East Bengal rice at Dhulian, in thana Shamsheregunge, in the Jangipore sub-division. The sub-divisional officer is silent as to the supply generally throughout his sub-division.

2.—*Kind and price of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.*

2. With the exception of rice, all other food-grains are selling at cheaper rates in the bazars and hâts of the Sudder sub-division. The price of common rice is nearly the same as mentioned in the last narrative. The average in principal marts is 12 seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Nowada, where the rate is 15 seers per rupee, and dearest at Gowas, where it is 11½ seer per rupee. It is said that the rice selling at the former place is very coarse and of a peculiar kind which is not procurable elsewhere. The prices of wheat and gram have fallen slightly. The average price of the former is 18 seers, and that of the latter 19 seers per rupee. In a few station circles the rubbee crops have not yet been gathered. The prices of different sorts of dâl are nearly the same as during the last fortnight. In the Lalbaug sub-division coarse rice is selling generally from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

The prices of fine and coarse rice in the Rampore Haut sub-division are as follow:—

	Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Pulsa	$10\frac{9}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$
Khurgram	9	11
Rampore Haut	11	13
Nulhattee	11	13½

It will be seen that the prices have generally risen from those mentioned in the last fortnightly narrative. In the Jungipore sub-division rice is selling at 12 seers per rupee in the Roghunathgunge bazar, at 12½ seers at Mirzapore, at 10½ seers at Sooty, and at 13¼ seers at Shamsheregunge. The comparatively low price of rice prevailing in the latter place is attributable to the active trade in "poorbi" rice reported above.

3.—*Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*

No fresh information has been obtained under this head.

4.—*Rainfall, if any.*

Rain fell on the 3rd instant in the station circles of Gowas and Jellinghee. Special report on the subject has already been submitted. There was a fall of rain in the Bhurtpore station circle on the 4th instant. No rain fell in the Jungipore and Rampore Haut sub-divisions, and there has only been ·01 inch of rain in the Lalbaug sub-division during the fortnight under report.

5.—*State of the Crops.*

The prospects of "boro" crop and mulberry and indigo are still very fair. Want of rain is greatly felt at present. Mangoes are suffering from the continuous dry weather. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug states that the rubbee crops have been all reaped, and the outturn has been good. *Boro* paddy is doing well. Everywhere the ground has been turned up for the *aous* sowings, and rain only is wanted now. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that the outturn of "*boro*" paddy in his sub-division

will probably be the same as stated in the previous narrative. The sub-divisional officer of Jangipore states the spring crops have been good, but prices are unusually high considering the short time that has elapsed since the harvest.

6.—*Condition of the people.*

Judging from the various reports received, the condition of the people is not satisfactory in some parts of the district. The high prices of food are pressing very heavily on the poorer classes. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug reports that the condition of the people is on the whole good, and the only persons to whom he had to give gratuitous relief have been some old or infirm people unable to work. The poorer people of the Rampore Haut sub-division are reported to be much pinched for food. Some of the well-to-do men of Rudronuggur, in thana Pulsa, reported to the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut that nearly 300 persons were living upon roots. The sub-committee at Pulsa have been directed to alleviate the distress of the people by repairing the road from Noyagram to Pulsa. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that scarcity is beginning to be felt in portions of his sub-division. All the sub-committees started here have been instructed to start minor relief works and to distribute charitable relief. He has further instructed the canoongo and a relief supervisor to proceed to Khurgram for inquiries and for starting the Khurgram Road, and in anticipation of the sanction of the sub-divisional committee he has sent Rs. 20 for the Pulsa and Noyagram Road and another sum of Rs. 20 for other purposes. The Khurgram sub-committee has been requested, in pursuance of a resolution of the sub-divisional committee, to appropriate for relief purposes some of the money which was sent there for rice. In the Jangipore sub-division, as stated in the last narrative, the ryots are well off in Shumsheregunge and Dewanserai. The people in the west and south-west of thana Mirzapore are most likely to be the greatest sufferers in that sub-division. The pressure of high prices is much felt by the poorest classes throughout the district.

7.—*The actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*

No cases of death by actual starvation have come to light.

8.—*Grain-thefts or robberies.*

Ten cases of petty-theft of food-grains have been reported during the fortnight under report in the head-quarters sub-division. There has been one grain-theft in the Lalbaug sub-division. Five and six cases of grain-theft occurred in the Rampore Haut and Jangipore sub-divisions respectively. A crime statement is annexed. It shows a very marked increase of crime in the head-quarters sub-division.

9.—*Condition of any special tracts.*

Small-pox and cholera are both prevalent in several parts of the head-quarters sub-division; the former is very virulent at Bhurtpore and Kandee in the Bhurtpore thana, and the latter in Gorabazar and Berhampore. Small-pox still prevails throughout the whole sub-division of Lalbaug, except thana Bhudrihaut. There have been several cases of cholera in Baloochur and Azimgunge, and a few cases in thana Bhugwangolah. In the Rampore Haut sub-division small-pox is still raging in the jurisdiction of thana Rampore Haut. Cholera also has made its appearance in Nulhattee. Scarcity of food and demand for labor are felt greatly in Bhurtpore thana. The people of several parts of the sudder circle have suffered much from the burning down of their houses. There was an enormous fire last Friday in Dowlatbazar. Relief has been and is being given to the poorer sufferers from the relief fund to enable them to rebuild their houses. The Magistrate-Collector has during the past week been in the east of the district. He has found that there is at present no severe distress and no great demand for labor, but that the great want now experienced is of water. He has promised advances to persons desirous of improving tanks which have dried up, or in which the water is

unfit for consumption, and proposes in other cases to assist from relief funds the villagers in excavating tanks which have silted up. The plan generally adopted in the latter cases is that the villagers should contribute in money or in labour a certain amount to be supplemented by grants from the relief funds. Mr. Dixon, Secretary of the Fureedpore relief committee, has supplied a good many villagers with water by damming a channel which drains the Khooyramaree bheel into the Shyalmaree river, a certain amount of water being allowed to run off through a scooped out "tal" tree, in order that the rest may keep sweet; this is a very useful and inexpensive work. About one-fifth of the land in this part of the district has been sown down with aous rice. With the next heavy fall of rain the remaining portion will be sown. It is to be hoped that this fall may come soon. Nowhere has the Magistrate-Collector heard of any want of seed-grain for sowings.

(B.)—Relief Works.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 3,808. The laborers are generally in good condition; food is easily obtained, except in the case of the Juroor and Nowdah road, where it is still procurable only in small quantities, as reported in the last narrative. Cash payments are made at the rate of two annas per diem; and the rates of task-work vary from two annas six pie to three annas per 100 cubic feet. The city of Moorshedabad municipality pay at the rate of two rupees per 1,000 cubic feet and supply men with tools. The workmen, as a rule, bring their own tools on all other relief works. Twenty-five picks have been supplied to the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut by the Executive Engineer. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works is herewith submitted.

(C.)—Transport of Food.

It appears that rice is still being imported by rail from Calcutta and from the eastern districts, *viâ* the golahs on the bank of the Pudma; 5,648 maunds of food-grains have, it is reported, been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 740 maunds imported into the sub-division during the week ending the 4th April 1874.

(D).—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

(Blank).

(E.)—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

There were 31 applications pending at the end of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; 20 fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 51, 33 cases are under investigation, in 10 cases orders for payment have been made, in 1 case advance has been refused, in 3 cases applications have been rejected, and in the remaining 4 cases the applicants have not appeared. A sum of Rs. 1,248 has been paid to nine parties during the fortnight under report; 43 applications for advances were received by the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut during the above period.

(F.)—Charitable Relief.

In the statement annexed the figures in columns 4 and 5 have been increased by 1 and 5, respectively, above those shewn in the past fortnight, by the establishment of another relief sub-committee at Fureedpore, in the sudder sub-division, and five centres in the Lalbaug sub-division.

Arrangements have been made to establish cook-houses at Kandee and Gokum, where the number of persons seeking relief has greatly increased.

During the fortnight under report the following sums have been disbursed from the relief fund in the sudder sub-division:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	2,350	0	0
Tank excavations and wells	2,283	5	0
Rebuilding houses of burnt-out persons	458	0	0
Contingencies, &c.	51	0	0
Total ...	5,092	5	0

In many cases the costs of excavating tanks have been supplemented by private subscriptions.

Several tanks are, it seems, under excavation by private individuals. Whilst at Fureedpore, the Magistrate-Collector was gratified to find that a local headman, Tuffel Mondol, was excavating a large tank and giving employment to a number of persons, and improving the water-supply of the village. I am informed that Baboo Annoda Prosad Roy of Cossimbazar has ordered the re-excavation of a tank in thana Kullyangunge, and, in addition, has commenced the digging of a tank at another village in the same thana, and thus giving employment to many poor people. He has also opened work at Cossimbazar by causing tanks to be improved and excavated, by constructing a road, and by building. These improvements give daily employment to more than 100 men on the average.

The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug reports that since the submission of the last narrative he has purchased 500 maunds of rice imported by the Berhampore Association, and has stored it at the Assanpore thana. On the 12th instant he proceeded to Sagordighee, in thana Bhudrihaut, with 100 maunds of rice, which he stored there. He had previously sent word that he would distribute gratuitous relief in the shape of rice to all those who were fit objects, and on the 17th distributed to 30 persons ten seers of rice each, being half a month's supply; they will receive a further supply of ten seers after this period. On the 14th instant the sub-divisional officer proceeded to thana Bhugwangolah with 100 maunds of rice, and stored 30 maunds at the thana. On the following day he distributed to 36 persons, who appeared to him fitting objects, ten seers of rice each. He then proceeded to Ranitollah, where he stored in the outpost 20 maunds of rice, and had up to the 17th distributed to 25 persons ten seers of rice each.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of subscriptions promised in the Lalbaug sub-division ..	5,421	0	0
Ditto ditto collected	2,656	7	6

Expenditure.

Made over to the overseer for starting tank digging in thana Bhudrihaut	200	0	0
Permanent advances drawn	100	0	0
Five shares in the Berhampore Co-operative Association ..	50	0	0
Total ..	350	0	0

In the Rampore Haut sub-division no charitable relief has yet been distributed amongst the people. The sub-committee at Khurgram have been supplied with Rs. 50 for the erection of sheds and other incidental expenses to feed the poor. In thana Pulsa, Moonshee Moula Buksh, putneedar of mouzah Pulsa and other villages, started on the 3rd instant an "annachhatra" in his own house for the distressed Mahomedans of the neighbourhood, and about 100 persons were thus relieved.

Out of the rice received from Mr. Toynbee in the Jangipore sub-division (which by actual measurement was found to be 491 maunds 39 seers 2 chittacks), 100 maunds have been sent to the relief godown at Mirzapore, as reported in the last narrative, and 100 maunds at Beluria. During the fortnight, 98 people were relieved by wages amounting to Rs. 48-2 for spinning jute; 12 people received gratuitous relief to the amount of Rs. 6-12 in cash; 1,150 people received doles of rice, amounting to 30 maunds in the aggregate.

C. D. C. WINTER,

Offg. Jt.-Magte., Moorshedabad.

BERHAMPORE,

The 21st April, 1874.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 4th to 17th April 1874 ...	1	...	17	33	51	27	29
Lalbaug sub-division, for the fortnight ending 16th April 1874 ...	1	...	8	2	11	14	9
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 17th April 1874	...	...	13	2	15	13*	12*
Jangipore sub-division, from 3rd to 16th April	...	...	11	1	12	6	9

* Not received for Khurgram thana.

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	36,835	11	8
Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—			
Kandee road	383	15	2
Badshahi road	738	0	8
Radhaghaut road	209	4	3
Nulhatee road	61	5	3
Panchgram road	1,190	15	6
Mishipore road	90	8	6
Khamra road	283	10	6
Bhugwangolah road	46	6	0
Kishnaghur road	147	5	0
Jellinghee road	25	8	0
Lalbaug road	0	12	0
Calcutta road	223	2	6
Haribarparah road	90	15	0
Suktipore (Cheriti to Kalaha) road...	300	0	0
Joroor to Nowada road	734	9	3
Mooraroe road	254	1	0
Barromassia road	500	0	0
Katlamari road	150	0	0
Beldangah road	240	0	0
Suktipore and Ramnuggur road	500	0	0
Salar and Talibpore road	300	0	0
Fureedpore to Katlamaree road	500	0	0
Ditto to Doomdaparah road	300	0	0
Choa road	500	0	0
Patkabari road	500	0	0
Tank at Jugal	7	4	0
Ditto at Chamugram	24	10	0
By the municipality on relief works up to date... ...	1,224	4	3
Senhand tank	50	0	0
Nulhatee to Khanpore road	90	0	0
Total ...	9,666	8	10

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	23
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and other residents	19
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	7

Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organization :—

		Daily average.
Men	5,776	370
Women	2,531	181
Children	1,543	110
Total ...	9,250	661

Relieved by gratuitous distribution of rice, money, and relief in exchange for work.

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

(G).—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

			Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional Treasuries as shown in the last narrative			12,267 9 3
Detail of the above total—			
Amount credited to district relief fund as being payable by Government	Rs. As. P. 4,717 4 11		
Establishment charges—			
Travelling allowances	47 3 0		
Salaries	258 0 0		
	305 3 0		
Paid for construction of a furrash	83 0 0		
Amount paid for digging wells at Beel Pucha, Kopra Govindpore, as per Board's sanction No. 72, of 4th March 1874	33 4 0		
Tuccavee advances	7,128 13 4		
Expenditure during the fortnight under report—			
Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy residents, zemindars, &c., for land improvements, viz :—			
Paid to Sakur Mundul	100 0 0		
,, Tara Chand and Deen Doyal Roy...	166 0 0		
,, Foidunnissa Bibee	233 0 0		
,, Tussurduk Ali and Mozafur Hossein	140 0 0		
,, Ram Churn Mundle and Kinnu Mundle	60 0 0		
,, Ram Chunder Mittre ...	116 0 0		
,, Koylash Nath Roy	100 0 0		
,, Jeebun Kristo Roy Chowdhry ...	200 0 0		
,, Fukeer Chandra Sircar ...	133 0 0		
		1,248 0 0	
Amount paid at the sub-division of Jungepore, on account of advances for purchasing grain ...	450 0 0		
			1,698 0 0
Grant-in-aid for charitable relief, remitted to the Deputy Magistrate of Rampore Haut	277 0 0		
Grant-in-aid credited to the relief fund of the Sudder sub-division	5,721 8 0		
			5,998 8 0
Contingencies			21 12 3
Total ...			7,718 4 3
Grand Total ...			19,985 13 6

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Joint-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

No. 845—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 20th April 1874.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 20th April current.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

Just before my last report was despatched there was some rain, and since then there have been showers; the weather in the interval has been damp and cloudy; the seed sown, therefore, has had everything in its favour, and the bhadoi, I hear, is everywhere doing well. Agricultural operations, as far as bhadoi is concerned, are now over in pali or light lands; khiyar lands have not yet been cultivated with the crop, the rain not having fallen in sufficient quantities for that purpose. This description of land, however, is not well suited for bhadoi, and there is yet plenty of time for the hemanta or winter crop. The jute sowings are progressing, though of course it is too early to make any sort of estimate of the probable outturn. Boro rice has been much benefited by the rain, for in some places insects were beginning to appear; since the rain, they have, I am happy to say, disappeared. About a week ago I heard from Mr. Pellew that there was great scarcity of rice in his circle, and that prices had risen to 7 seers per rupee. He had rice on the spot however, and work chalked out and ready to accommodate an influx of laborers, so no difficulty was experienced: the panic was only temporary, supplies again came in, though not very abundantly, and prices went back to 9 seers per rupee. About the same time the Tamboolee officer reported that rice was very scarce, that his laborers had increased, that he was opening shops for their benefit, and would sell to all comers if necessary. He too has written to say that more rice is in the market again, but prices are still high, being nearly Rs. 4 per maund. In Patiram again, where there was at one time a most unexpected and sudden crisis, matters have mended. As reported in a former narrative, Mr. Finucane, the officer in charge, when the supply was found to be seriously deficient, at once opened the Government golahs and sold to all comers, the immediate effect being to raise the price of rice in the market, but not to any marked degree; the improvement was only temporary for it soon fell again. Now, however, the rice is coming into the market in sufficient quantities, and selling from Rs. 3-12 to 4 per maund; he has therefore stopped selling to the public, and now only sells to relief laborers. At one time there was a considerable run on the golahs at Patiram, and over 2,000 maunds were sold in a short time. In Gungarampore the scarcity still continues, and rice is still sold in that circle to the public; in fact the officer in charge fears that if the demand increases his allotment will not suffice I am not, however, afraid of that, for I know that until the last few days, there was no rice stored in the neighbouring circle of Luskerhat, and purchasers went from there to Gungarampore. Rice is now selling at the hâts in the Gungarampore circle at Rs. 4-2 per maund. In Durgapore or Raigunge the sales of Government rice have raised the market price of grain. Rice is sold there only to relief laborers, but Mr. Jones is getting alarmed about the sufficiency of his stock in hand. I do not see, however, what grounds of alarm he has; for the amount sold, I believe some 600 maunds, is very small when compared with the vast number of coolies employed under him, and does not represent the amount of rice consumed by them alone. In Bindole rice is sold only to relief laborers, and the officer in charge there, as well as the officer at Durgapore, seem much in dread of paralyzing private trade, and fear that some of the rice finds its way to the public; but in truth the sales at neither place warrant any such fear, for when the total amount sold does not represent a tithe of the rice consumed by the coolies alone, I do not see that much margin is left to be sold to the public and disturb the market. In Raneesunkoil, Government stores are freely sold, and it was only yesterday that Mr. Scanlan remitted Rs. 1,589, proceeds of rice sales, and yet at the same time he can report that the supply of rice continues generally sufficient

for the wants of the public. At Luskerhat the supply is said to be scanty, but so far not deficient; the prices ruling in that circle are Rs. 3-11 to 4 per maund. This circle has not been very long officered. Golahs, however, are being put up, grain has now been stored, and should the supply unexpectedly fall short, as it has done in other places, the difficulty can be dealt with. In Bhadooria circle, rice still sells at Rs. 4 per maund; the supply is scanty, but not actually deficient. Rice is sold to relief laborers through shop-keepers, who obtain their supplies from the Government stores; 1,057 maunds, according to the latest information, have been disposed of. Distress has, I am sorry to say, broken out in an unexpected quarter, but not to an extent to cause any grave anxiety. Thana Beergunge has always been considered a part of the district where relief would not be wanted, for there was some crop of rice there, and the cultivation of tobacco and other cold-weather crops is extensively carried on. That rice was being taken out of that part of the country I knew, and as I passed through a portion of it not very long ago, without detecting any signs of distress, I was not prepared to hear a few days ago, that there was great distress in the portion bordering on Durwani thana in Rungpore. I sent out on officer to enquire, and from his report it appears that relief operations must be opened at once. The stocks of rice have been reduced to such an extent, that it is selling at Rs. 5 per maund, and even higher; many of the villagers are very well off, but the unfortunate few whose crops failed, and those who hold no land, as the Hâries, &c., are very badly off. Two deaths from starvation were reported to me; on enquiry it turns out that though these men did not actually die of starvation, but of sickness, still there is no doubt their deaths were hastened by want of proper nourishment. The officer who went to enquire was also told that one old beggar woman, who had no one to look after her, had died from want of food, her usual alms being refused her by the villagers. The distress appears to be acutely felt in the vicinity of Khánsámá, a large mart on the Atrai, situated in the north-east corner of Beergunge thana. With the Railway works at no great distance, I hoped that all in want of work would have gone there; the villagers, however, do not like to abandon the vicinity of their houses and cultivation, so work must be found for them near their homes. I have appointed an officer, Baboo Ram Chunder Burmon, in charge of that part of the district, who will be assisted by a couple of inspectors; he starts at once and makes arrangements for the storing of rice temporarily, if not permanently, in some mahajun's golah; the rice meanwhile following on carts, which are to-day being collected. Work will at once be opened on the road from Dinagepore to Khánsámá now much out of repair, but an important work, the road being our means of communication with Cooch Behar. Work will also be afforded by making a road from the large mart of Khánsámá to the proposed Railway station at Durwani, and also from Khánsámá to Bhoosee, another large *bundar* or mart on the Atrai. Rice will be sold to the laborers through shop-keepers drawing their supplies from Government stores, which follow the circle officer within twenty-four hours; and if there is any serious deficiency in the market, it can be sold to all comers. The arrangements made, are, I consider, sufficient to meet existing distress. The question of advances to purchase seed-grain, &c., has, during the past fortnight, formed the subject of some discussion with the circle officers, and one or two of them are of opinion that Government should come forward to assist in the matter; one officer going so far as to desire that 1½ lakhs of rupees should be made over to him for that purpose. I do not concur in these views. I consider that Government have done quite enough in this crisis. It is clearly to the zemindars' advantage that their ryots should have an opportunity of paying their rents; and in order that the zemindars should be enabled to benefit themselves by helping their ryots, Government offer them money on most liberal terms. The first outcry raised was that the villagers were too poor to purchase seed-grain, and that there was going to be no seed to purchase: subsequent inquiries have proved not only that many of the laborers at work on our roads have seed-grain at home, but it has come to be pretty generally

accepted now that seed-grain will be forthcoming when wanted. A conviction also seems to be gaining ground among the circle officers, that the villagers will somehow get grain to sow their lands. The zemindars, of course, would be very glad if Government advance money and save them all further trouble; the ryots, too, would be delighted to obtain money in hand, which they hope will bear no interest, and which they really do not expect to be called on to repay, but the idea is not one to be encouraged. The idea has got about that the Sirkar is going to do the needful wherever required, and needful help can be made to include a good many items that are not really necessary. Government has undertaken the duty of saving the people from starvation, but it has not undertaken the duty of relieving the people from all responsibility or from the entire burden of the calamity. I have observed that where a fair return for wages paid has been most strictly insisted on (these are just the places), there is very little talk about advances being absolutely required to enable the villagers to tide over the difficulty; the poople seem to understand that Government is not going to do everything, while they do nothing to help themselves. It may be that the landlords trusting to Government to sustain their burdens for them, may, in some instances, decline all help; in that case, if advances are unavoidedly granted, the zemindar must be held responsible, or the money given not as an advance to be repaid, but gratuitously as charitable relief. I may remark that in the matter of advances, the munduls and respectable villagers seem to have come forward to assist their poorer neighbours in a way the landlords as a body have not done.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of laborers daily increases, but the late rain has caused a considerable diminution, and it is right that it should do so: if the laborers are required to do a fair day's work for their pay, we may be quite sure that they won't be tempted to stay on, instead of going to cultivate for themselves, or obtain work as agricultural laborers. The bhadoi sowings now take away a good many, but the preparation for the hemanta ought to draw away nearly all our coolies. In most of our works the labor test is pretty strictly enforced, able-bodied men being made to do task-work, or, which comes to the same thing, being compelled to excavate a certain quantity of earth before they are entitled to full wages; only old men, women and children being admitted at daily wages. In Doorgapore circle I fear the labor-test has not been applied very strictly, and that partly accounts for the enormous increase of laborers, who are, I suspect, not giving an adequate return for the wages paid them. I have, however, specially deputed the district relief officer to proceed to the spot and to see that a labor-test is applied. There will probably be a falling off in the number of coolies, but that it is not a matter for regret; no person really in want of work will decline to work, simply because he is asked to do a certain amount before he is entitled to full rates. The change is not to be abruptly introduced, but introduced in some shape it must be. The extension of the works has given rise to opportunities for fraud, of which the dishonest have not neglected to avail themselves; the matter was, however, brought prominently to the notice of circle officers, and though attempts have been made, no frauds have as yet been successfully carried on. The district relief officer is now on tour, and will, I hope, be able to draw up some uniform plan for the whole district, embracing the good points in the methods in force in the various circles. Mr. Finucane at Datiram, and Mr. Scanlan at Ranisonkoil, have been most particular in getting an adequate return for the money expended by them: their coolies increase it is true, but by degrees, and their numbers decrease whenever there is a shower of rain; their coolies also seem to be able to procure seed-grain, and are not clamorous for advances. The commencement of the agricultural operations for the hemanta, or principal crop, will probably draw away most of their laborers. Mr. Pollen at Kalliagunge is also doing well, and trying his best to introduce task-work, a difficult business from the lazy habits contracted by the coolies, under the somewhat lax supervision

of his predecessor, Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea. In framing general rules for the district, we will have to borrow largely from the rules laid down by Mr. Finucane for his own guidance, in checking the returns of laborers, and the work performed by them. A very large number of the laborers are employed in digging out and cleaning old tanks, thus making a permanent improvement in the water-supply of the district. The number of persons employed in the district amounts to some 1,00,000 persons; as separate returns are sent by the circle officers I need not give the number in detail.

C.—Transport.

There are no private supplies being brought into the district, and from the beginning there have been none, with the exception of rice brought in from Cooch Behar which importation has now stopped. Internal agency for distribution of rice there is plenty of, and by means of it the surplus stocks of one part have been taken to the markets of another. So completely has the work of distribution been performed, that rice is now selling at Thakoorgaon, Nowabgunge, and Chintamon, places where there was a fair crop, at Rs. 4 per maund, a price higher than it fetches in some few places in the distressed tract. The holders of stocks in the favoured tract, are now holding back, and refuse to part with their stores, knowing that seed-grain will command its own price a month or so hence, when it is wanted for hemanta sowings. The sudden fluctuations in the market, noted in the earlier part of my report, seem to indicate that the supply is running short, what rice there is being taken to supply a reported deficiency in any particular locality. Different solutions of this straitened supply, are given by different officers; one officer thinks that the carts being taken by Government for transport purposes, accounts for it, but I know we have not used up all or nearly all the carts in the district, and the above gentleman's next neighbour reports, that carts are to be had for the asking in any reasonable quantity. Another officer deprecates sale of Government rice even to the laborers, as such sales tend to paralyse private trade, but in truth there is little private trade to paralyse, and it is difficult to understand how sales of rice, which do not amount to the total quantity consumed by the coolies, can find its way into the hands of the public; and further we know as a fact, that at Patiram considerable quantities were sold to the public, and the only effect of the deficiency was to attract rice into the market in such quantities, that Mr. Finucane was able to stop sales of Government rice. Prices are rising in every direction, not because trade is paralysed, but because what local agency there is has distributed the surplus stock throughout the district, and such stocks are becoming exhausted. I shall, in the event of prices rising above 7 or 8 seers per rupee in any place, have no hesitation in selling from Government stores to the public, feeling sure that at such rates, the holders of seed-grain will be tempted to part with their stocks for consumption by the people. Our transport arrangements are working smoothly; we have now about 7½ lakhs of maunds stored in the district, and should get the whole of our allotment stored before the end of May unless some unforeseen accident occurs. We are threatened with cholera some cases having occurred in Patiram and Patnitola, but medical assistance is at hand, and I trust there will be no panic among the cartmen. Even if the worst comes to the worst, Mr. Finucane, in whose part of the district cholera has broken out, writes to say that enough rice has been stored to meet all demand until the rivers rise in June, when rice can be brought up the Atrai in boats easily enough.

D.—Storage of Grain.

About 7½ lakhs of maunds have been stored in the district in different golahs; this amount has been distributed throughout the district, and is available wherever required. The rice has not been regularly weighed as stored,

so it is impossible to say exactly how much we really have in store. An effort must be made to take stock, but our action is hampered by want of weights. Some few sets have been sent, and have been distributed amongst the officers; many more, however, are wanted, but as they are not likely to arrive soon, I have instructed the relief officers to make weights for themselves, taking those supplied to them as standards. When we get the rice weighed there will be a large deficiency, though where it has occurred will be quite impossible to ascertain, for the bags have never been weighed, or the deficiency at different points in the route written off by the proper athority, as contemplated in the rules. That there will be a deficiency I am sure, and it will be large, if the results obtain by Baboo Hurimohan Chanda at Gungarampore, are to be taken as a fair sample. At first this officer found time to weigh his consignments, and one batch of 4,121 bags, said to contain 8,242 maunds, was found to contain actually only 7,423 maunds; the chalan was in fact 800 maunds short. Government rice is sold now at all the works to laborers, and is now being sold to the public in the town, the supply having become scanty, and prices having risen to about 8½ seers per rupee. The rice is sold by respectable mahajuns, who have entered into an agreement to sell at 12 seers per rupee, and not more than 3 seers to any one person, forfeiting 50 rupees for every time they are detected selling at over 12 seers; they are also to permit their sale books to be inspected by the grain officer that he may satisfy himself that what is taken from the golahs is actually disposed of.

E.—Advances.

During the fortnight, only one application for an advance of Rs. 1,000 has been made by Baboo Gooroo Prosad Mozoomdar. I have urged on all circle officers the duty of reminding zemindars of the liberal offer made by Government, to enable them to obtain the necessary funds to help their tenantry; the officers have done so, but none of those appealed to have been moved by the remonstrance: some say if they had known for certain that payment of Government dues would have been postponed for those who took advances, they would have done so; but that now they have incurred heavy debts to meet the demand they do not wish to incur further responsibilities: others again say they cannot afford to incur the debt, others that the ryots can obtain loans from the mahajuns. I believe these are mere excuses, and that the zemindars are waiting to see if Government will not undertake the burden.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The number of persons receiving charitable relief continues to increase; the following table shows the numbers at the different circles as compared with the last return sent.

Circle	No. receiving relief from last report.	No. receiving relief as per latest information.
Dinagepore	193	612
Ranisonkoil	193	1,842
Bindole	146	580
Durgapore	...	339
Chooramon	...	178
Kaliagunge	100	179
Tamboolee	8	80
Gungarampore	112	1,148
Luskerhat	86	149
Parsha	11	118
Patnitola	219	353
Patiram	697	1,230
Bhadooria	96	347

The circle officers continue to make use of local agency as far as possible, and the respectable inhabitants in most places seem very willing to help. The local authorities are entrusted with the duty of finding out those who require help, and making lists of them; they also indent on Government stores for

grain, and supply the wants of those on their lists, the inspectors going round, and ascertaining that the recipients are fit objects for charitable relief. I have authorised certain villagers being admitted as recipients of charitable relief, who are not absolute paupers. There are some ryots who have patches of bora rice cultivation, who at the same time are very poor, and without the means of obtaining subsistence; they cannot go to work on the roads, for the bora being an irrigated crop, requires their constant attention, and yet they have no present means of subsistence unless they pledge their growing crop to a mahajun, when they will have to pay heavy interest, and part with the crop at a sacrifice. A number of these men applied to the officer in charge of Gungarampore for advances, and he referred the matter to me. The officer reported that the men are really poor, and in want of help; and as it would be poor assistance to advance money now, to be repaid by taking the full value of the crop a couple of months hence, I have authorised the men being admitted for the present as paupers, and receiving their half seer of rice per day as subsistence allowance, until the crop is gathered. To give an idea of the manner in which the system of charitable relief is worked, I append copies of extracts of a letter from Mr. Finucane, the officer in charge of Patiram, and of instructions issued by him to his relief inspectors. Mr. Finucane is managing an important circle with great tact and judgment, and is affording me most valuable assistance:—

"In reply to your No. 736—S.R., dated April 11th, I have the honor to state that I consider that the arrangements made for affording relief in this circle are good, and through them I hope to be able to administer it with efficiency. I think that no one unless determined to rush to death, can now die of hunger; while at the same time the agency at my disposal is sufficient to prevent deception and fraud. It would be trite to observe (whatever may be the ultimate issue), that were it not for the care and forethought with which the present scarcity has been met, hundreds would have long since starved.

"My circle is not too large, if I may consider it to extend no further than laid down in the map forwarded with your circular No. 35; but as you will see by another letter of this date, I am now giving charitable relief at Sujapore, a place 5 miles east of Chintamon police thana, and 12 miles east of the boundary of the Patiram thana. The zemindar of Sujapore reported that the people of that locality were much in need of such relief, and I have therefore been forwarding rice there, for distribution.

"It may be as well to give an outline of the way in which I propose to administer the circle, and would of course be thankful for any suggestion to modify or alter the plan proposed. I have divided the circle into six parts, giving an inspector to each part. I have made the head-quarters of each inspector a centre of charitable relief; relief is distributed not by inspectors, but the zemindars, naibs or other local agents under the supervision of the inspector. The zemindars supply mohurirs and keep accounts. The inspector sends those in distress to the place of relief; sees that no one gets relief who can do without it, makes it a point to count the coolies and also looks after the golahs situate within his local jurisdiction. I append a copy of instructions translated for and explained to the inspectors."

Circular I.—Appendix A. To all Relief Inspectors of the Patiram circle, dated Patiram the April 1874.

"In order to enable you to understand your duties as relief inspectors, the following instructions are issued to you.

"You are aware that in order to avert distress, Government has—

(1.) "Provided employment for all those who can labor, allowing fair wages for fair work.

(2.) "That food is being supplied without cost to those who from old age, infirmity, or any other cause are unable to work.

(3.) "That rice has been imported and is stored for sale to coolies and when necessary to others."

"Your duties under each of those heads will be as follows. You will visit, as often as you can, the works going on in your circle (a list of which works will be supplied to you); you will count the number of coolies at work, examine the lists kept by mohurirs, and see whether the number given in the lists corresponds with the number at work. You will immediately report to me any discrepancy. You will also report whether the coolies are doing the prescribed amount of work, and let me know in each Saturday the length of road that has been completed on the week ending on that day, and the length of time the road is likely to give employment.

"The coolies are to be paid every Sunday evening in your presence. If the number of coolies is too large to have you pay them yourself, you can distribute the work among the overseers and duffadars, supplying them the lists of coolies whom they are to pay, and so manage that no mohurir or duffadar pays his own coolies. The coolies must come in person for their wages. If any of them is not present his wages can be kept till he comes for it.

"2. Your duties in connection with charitable relief will be to visit the villages in your jurisdiction; to make yourself acquainted with the condition of the people, ascertain the names of the munduls and other chief inhabitants, and make lists to send to the places (lists of which will be given you) where relief is being given to all who are fit objects of relief. You will be a member of all relief committees in your circle, all persons to whom you give tickets for relief are to obtain it. You will also take from the books of the relief committees, lists of persons receiving relief and enquire into their condition, and if you find there are any receiving relief who are not fit objects, you will report the matter to the committee and to me, and recommend that such persons be discharged. In short, you will be responsible that all who are in need of relief in your circle obtain it, and that none receive gratuitous relief who might have got on without it. You will, of course, take part in the meetings of the committees, as being not only a member but the member responsible for the state of your circle. Your suggestions will receive every attention from me, and should from the commitees too.

"3. You will visit the golahs in your circle (lists of which will be given you), you will take care that, unless I give an order to the contrary, rice is sold only to the coolies, and that all rice taken by such moodies or mohajuns as are authorised to sell rice, is sold by them before more is supplied. The utmost care must be taken that Government rice is not kept in store by dealers but sold according as they buy it. You will watch carefully the sale of rice in the hâts in your circle, reporting to me the price at which rice is sold, and stating whether the supply is sufficient, that is, whether rice is to be had by all who have money to buy. You are to consider yourself as the Government officer responsible for your circle. You will report to me either in writing or personally, everything that comes to your notice regarding relief operations. More detailed instructions under each of the heads given will be given when necessary; meantime you will work according to these now supplied."

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was ...	8,69,666	6	5
The totals of the above—			
For relief works	5,52,564	13	8
„ construction of golahs	18,894	9	6
„ transport of rice	2,25,607	0	3
Hire of carts for conveying money to relief officers ...	430	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
„ of office furniture	75	12	0
For purchase of fodder	1,200	0	0
„ erection of bungalows	300	0	0
Advance to Mr. Jarbo, Junior, on account of his pay ...	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for road-works	20,000	0	0
Amount placed at the credit of Major Lindsay, R. E. ...	50,000	0	0
Salary and travelling of Native Doctors	71	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees and pick-axes	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	2,78,731	0	0
The details of the above—			
H. L. Jones, Esq., for road-works	90,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., ,, ,, ...	10,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ,, ,, ...	7,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., ,, ,, ...	12,450	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for road-works	3,500	0	0
J. Dallen, Esq., ditto	15,500	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., ditto	1,000	0	0
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, ditto	7,000	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand, ditto	26,000	0	0
,, Poorno Chunder Goopto, ditto	8,000	0	0
,, Hara Kalee Mookerjea, ditto	2,500	0	0
,, Jadava Chandra Gosvami, ditto	3,000	0	0
,, Ram Chunder Burmon, ditto	500	0	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer for road-works	25,000	0	0
Baboo Jadava Chandra Gosvami, for tank-digging ...	2,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for tank-digging	1,350	0	0
Baboo Abhoy Churn Ghose, for hire of carts, &c., for conveying money to relief officers...	250	0	0
Syama Charan Sarkar, for transport of rice	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hari Mohan Sen, grain officer, for transport of rice	10,000	0	0
W. H. Horlsey, Esq., for transport of rice	2,500	0	0
H. L. Jones, Esq., ditto	15,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., ditto	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hara Kali Mookerjea ditto	1,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ditto	16,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., ditto	3,000	0	0
Baboo Huro Mohan Chand, ditto	2,000	0	0
Head constable, Hurrish Chander Roy, for transport of rice	2,000	0	0
Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea, for transport of rice and for construction of golahs	1,500	0	0
H. L. Jones, Esq., for transport of rice	2,000	0	0
Mangun Sarkar, ditto	31	0	0
Baboo Jadava Chundra Gosvami, for transport of rice ...	1,000	0	0
,, Poorno Chandra Goopto, for construction of bungalow	300	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for construction of Bungalow ...	300	0	0
Baboo Hurree Churn Mozoomdar for purchase of fodder...	860	0	0
,, Hara Kalee Mookerjeea for construction of bungalow	250	0	0

No. 338, dated Rampore Beauleah, the 21st April 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the first part of the fortnight prices rose considerably at several places in the district, and at some markets not more than 9 seers (80 tolahs weight) were procurable for the rupee. In my last narrative I mentioned two places, Sahebgunge and Sooktigatcha on the Attrai river, where the price of food was high. Shortly after the prices rose in Bhundaikhara, and at one market in Tannore, and I was about to sell Government rice to laborers on public works, and to the public at Keshore hât and at other market places where the supply was short and the prices high, but prices fell again, and it was found to be unnecessary to bring the Government rice into the market. Arrangements, however, were made on the principal works, and circle officers have been authorised to indent on store-houses provided the price rises above Rs. 4 per maund. The Commissioner has sanctioned sales at the following rates; viz.—Burmah and other rice, with which is mixed a large percentage of paddy, at 12 seers per rupee, and clean rice, at 10 seers per rupee.

On the 6th and 7th instant there was rain in all parts of the district, and along the banks of the Ganges; and for some distance along the banks of the Attrai and Goor, there was an exceedingly severe hail-storm. In the Singrah thana the high wind and the hail did a great deal of damage; several houses were blown down, and several persons were killed. The tobacco crop in a small area in the Bhandaikhara thana suffered most.

Although prices have improved at the few places where they were highest, still at the same time the prices have slightly risen where in the beginning of the fortnight rice was least dear; but nowhere is the price higher than Rs. 4 per maund, while in many places it is procurable at 12 seers per rupee, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Thana.	Name of hât.	Prices on the last market day.				
		S.	C.		S.	C.
Beauleah ..	Bagdhani ...	11	4	to	12	0
	Nowhatta ..	11	4	to	12	0
	Brahmopore ..	11	4			
	Benodepore ..	12	12	to	13	8
Pooteah ..	Prices not reported separately in each market or hât ...	11	4			
		12	12	to	13	8
Charghat ..	Surdah	12	0			
	Maria Rostompore ..	12	0			
	Mokamtola ..	12	3			
	Charuktola ..	12	0			
	Charghat ..	10	14			
Tannore ..	Lalpore	10	14			
	Katapookharia ..	10	14			
	Masaripore ..	9	12			
	Keshore ..	10	8			
	Dhopaghatta ..	10	8			
	Dhoorail ..	11	4	to	12	0
Godagaree ..	Gobendpore ..	11	4			
	Bushudebpore ..					
Bagmara ..	Tahirpore Hât ..	10	8	to	12	0
	Madarigunge ..					
	Mohungunge ..					

Thana.	Name of hât.	Prices on the last market day.	
		S. C.	S. C.
Singrah ...	Pangasai	13 8	
	Rungbagha	10 8	Atub.
		11 4	Ooshna.
	Kaligunge	11 4	
	Kashiabary	11 10	
	Singrah	7 8	Atub.
		11 4	Ooshna.
Nattore ...	Lukhipore	12 0	
	Chandpore		
	Peergunge		
	Dangapara		
	Brahmopore		
	Bagalipara	Not reported.	
Bundackhara ...	Nowgong	12 0	
	Bundackhara	12 0	
	Meturpore	12 0	
	Joka	12 0	
	Nanda Nali	12 0	
	Bhunpore	12 0	
Manda ...	Sabai	11 4	
	Daloonbari	11 10	
	Prosadpore	12 0	
	Kalicapore	12 0	
	Shibpore	10 8	
	Satra	11 4	
	Balpookhoria	12 0	
Bilmariah ...	Lalpore	10 8 to 11 4	
	Sadipore		
	Chongdhooboil		
	Digha		
	Arani	10 8	
	Rajapore	12 0	
Boriegong ...	... Prices not reported.		

The condition of the people on the relief works is still good. The Nattore Deputy Collector reports that the supply of rice is equal to the demand; that the outturn of the rubbee crops has been good, and this he thinks has in a measure prevented the price of rice from rising. He believes that when the boro dhan, which promises well and is extensively cultivated, has been harvested, the price of rice will improve still more. The only part of his subdivision he is anxious about is the high tract of land in the north-west and south-east of the Singrah thana; but I have, since receipt of his narrative, received a letter, in which he says he has alarming reports from the north-east of Buraigaon, and indeed from all quarters: at the same time he says that the people are not inclined to work; and it will be seen by the statement given above that the prices of rice cannot be regarded as famine prices. Want of money seems to be the greatest cause of suffering. I have urged zemindars to help their ryots with advances, and to take loans from Government for this purpose, and I am glad to say that a good many of them have responded. The Deputy Collector has been ordered closely to watch the parts bordering on Pubna and Bogra to supply work wherever it is wanted, and to see that the helpless are provided for in poor-houses. The report from Bagmara, Bhundaikhara, and Manda is more re-assuring. The sub-divisional officer, Baboo Hurry Nath Chatterjee, has himself visited a large number of villages, and quiries have been made by a superintendent appointed for the purpose.

In the southern Bhurind sub-division the chief want is water, and the sub-divisional officer, Mr. Manisty, is providing a good deal of work in deepening tanks. Several tanks are being dug by managers of Court of Wards' estates and by zemindars, who have obtained loans for the purpose. In the north-east of this sub-division prices are higher than in other parts, and there is more distress. The feeder road supplies sufficient employment there for the

able-bodied, and Mr. Manisty has provided light work for those who cannot work on the roads.

B.—Relief Works.

It will be seen from the statements that the number of workmen has considerably decreased. This is chiefly owing to the substitution of task-work for the daily wage system. At first the laborers held out against task-work, but when they found we were firm, and that they really could earn from annas 2 to 2½ a day, they came back by degrees, and the numbers are slightly increasing. Of the works provided by the circle officers, the most important are the deepening of tanks and the collection of kunkur. The latter has given employment to the women, children, and weakly men of 13 villages in one part; and it has also been commenced in other parts. At the poor-houses, jute and cotton has been supplied, which women work into string and thread. Paddy also is husked by them. Village roads are being repaired and improved under the supervision of circle officers. The Beauleah town committee commenced work on two large tanks in the town which they intend to set apart solely for drinking purposes. This work will have to be carried out with relief funds if the loan applied for is not granted, and the Commissioner has advised Government not to grant the loan, as he considers the municipality is not in a position to afford the extra expenditure.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Private importations have not been so extensive during the last fortnight as they were previously. This I believe is the cause of the rise in prices. The risk is greater now, as at this time of year storms are to be expected. The following statement shows the progress in transport of Government grain through this district. We have now nearly completed the allotments that are to pass through Godagaree.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The following statement shows the amount stored in this district; *first*, in the district golahs; *second*, in railway golahs; of the latter 40,000 is to be kept in reserve for me. The balance is now on its way:—

District Golahs.	Mds.	S.	Railway Golahs.*	Mds.	S.
Manda	2,499	0			
Tannore	8,000	0			
Bagmara	5,000	0			
Gooliahat	4,958	26			
Lallpore	1,961	4			
Nowgong	700	0			

Accommodation is provided for a reserve of 100,000 at Godagaree, and for a reserve of 50,000 at Sahebgunge (on the Attrai). I expect, however, that we shall not have to store so much in reserve at these latter places, as we have despatched much quicker than we expected.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.
Advanced up to date of last narrative	48,175
Advances in course of last fortnight under Land Improvement Act	1,690
For advance to ryots	17,700
For purchase of grain	1,500
Total ..	69,065

* This statement is altogether wrong. I have no time to alter it, as it is now past 10 P. M., and the post goes in the morning I will send a correct statement to-morrow.
21-4-74. W. H. D'OYLY.

F.—Charitable Relief.

I will first allude to three private annochattras established by zemindars. Of these two are in the vicinity of Kasimpore, on the banks of the Jaboona, in the north-western corner of the Singra thana. The Deputy Collector was ordered by me to visit this part of the country, as the zemindars who had established these annochattras gave a very gloomly account of the state of the people living in the vicinity. From the Deputy Collector's report, it appears, *first*, that the accounts were much exaggerated; *second*, that the annochattra was not conducted on sound principles. Some who *should* have received food, complained that they were not served at the annochattra. This was brought to the notice of the zemindar, who is a member of the sub-committee for that quarter. The remaining private annochattra is in Bhundai-khara, and was established by a very liberal zemindar named Harnath Rai Chowdhry of Doobalhattee. The sub-divisional officer, Baboo Hurry Nath Chatterjee, visited this annochattra, and found upwards of 800 persons being fed there, of whom, he says seven-eighths were able-bodied men, who were not at all fit objects for charitable relief. He very properly brought this to the notice of the zemindar; but I fear that when once an annochattra is started by a native, he will never allow any one to be refused, whether deserving or not. These private annochattras, I fear, will do harm, as they keep people away from work, and demoralise the whole population of the neighbourhood. Upwards of 5,000 were fed at this annochattra in one week. As regards charitable relief administered by public officers, I will take the four sub-divisions one by one.

Beauleah sub-division.—The sub-divisional officer reports as follows: "Distress is not widespread in this sub-division, though its effects are being gradually felt here and there, but there is no cause of anxiety. Government rice and private charity no doubt would be sufficient to meet any contingencies that may arise. The public works in progress afford employment to the laboring classes; the digging and cleaning of tanks give employment to a large number of village people. About 10,000 men are daily employed in the silk filatures receiving from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per mensem; Messrs. Watson, & Co. are now paying their men half in cash and half in grain. They give 19 seers of rice for the rupee. In the course of another fortnight the relief-houses will be in full operation and on a more systematic plan."

(*a.*)—Average number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief:—

Beauleah centre	27	
Surdah ,, ...	216	
Nowhatta ,, ...	22	
Sahirpore ,, ...	18	
N. Pootea ,, ...	25	only in one day.
S. Pootea ,, ...	0	
Lalpore ,, ...	0	
Total ...	308	

(*b.*)—Daily average of people employed in husking rice receiving wages:—

Beauleah centre	19
Nowhatta ,, ...	36
Total	55

South Bhurind sub-division.—Mr. Manisty reports that the price of rice is rising, and people are more willing to work than they were. Near Saipara and Dhoorail "aous" dhan has grown up to 3 inches in height, and the boro promises well. A relief centre has been established at Dhoorail. Tanks are much wanted in the north-east of Tannore, and relief money is being spent on deepening tanks where necessary. Village roads are being improved.

(*a*) Daily average of persons receiving gratuitous relief :—

Saipara centre	..	346
Chowbeesnugger centre	..	208
Tannore ,,	..	308
Hatara ,,	..	172
Kaninugger ,,	..	27
Mehrapore ,,	..	0
Dhookail ,,	..	0
Grand Total	...	1,061

Nattore sub-division.—No poor-houses have been opened except privately by zemindars as above stated. Subscriptions have been raised both by the sub-divisional and sub-committees. The committees have resolved to supply cotton and jute to people in want of light work, but no accounts have been received. The people are unwilling to work on the railway, they say, because they would have to neglect their fields if they did so. In the Chowgong circle, work has been provided on the road leading to Bogra. This is undoubtedly the worst part of the sub-division, and I have urged the Deputy Collector to provide more work here, and to open poor-houses where necessary. No account has been received of the number of persons fed. The number of persons employed on the road amounted only to 170 in the week. The condition of the people in the Kuruchmaria and Sahebgunge circles is reported to be good. An advance of Rs. 200 was made to the Kassimpore sub-committee who have expended Rs. 70-13.

Northern Bhurrind sub-division.—Kunker is being collected at several places at 1 anna per cubic foot. In the north of this sub-division there is a good deal of jungle. I have asked the circle officer to clear it as much as possible; this will afford relief to the people and improve the country.

The number of people fed gratuitously is given below :—

Name of poor-house.		Daily average of persons fed gratuitously.
Bagsole	..	$24\frac{6}{7}$
Bamnigram	..	$19\frac{3}{7}$
Saljore	..	$26\frac{4}{7}$
Laroopara	..	$52\frac{2}{7}$
Noorooilabad	..	$11\frac{2}{7}$
Total	..	$134\frac{5}{7}$

I have told all circle officers that work must be provided much more generally, and I intend to apply to the central committee for a grant of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand), as our subscriptions altogether only amount to about Rs. 12,000 only.

The central committee sent me Rs. 3,000 to relieve the poorest of the sufferers from the fires which burnt down so large a portion of the Beauleah town.

G.—Financial result.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative Rs. 1,70,374-13-11.

Detail of the above—	Rs.	As.	P.
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ...	96,012	14	0
Paid to Mr. Luff &c., on cheque	51,970	15	10
Advanced for storage of Government grain ...	50	0	0
Grant in-aid for gratuitous relief	4,568	13	0
Paid on account of contributions to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance &c., ...	2,066	10	5
Advances for purchase of golah materials	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended for ,, ...	3,005	0	0
Advances for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	205	15	8
Contingencies	102	13	0
Total ...	1,703,74	13	11

		Rs.	As.	P.
Expended during the fortnight—				
For conveyance of Government grain		33,859	4	0
Salary and deputation allowance		1,345	6	0
Total ...		35,204	10	0
Nattore—				
Advanced to the store-keeper at Sahebgunge ...		4,000	0	0
Ditto to Lieutenant Hawkes		2,000	0	0
Paid to Mr. Luff on cheques		15,071	8	0
Ditto to Mr. Anderson on ditto		7,220	4	0
Ditto Mr. Vigors ditto		750	0	0
Total ...		29,041	12	0

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial.			Local.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
7th April ...	Kooshtea ...	2,033	2,777	10	....	.....	
8th ,, ...	Ditto ...	4,262	5,613	0	....	.....	
9th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,096	1,706	0	....	.....	
10th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,098	1,590	34	....	.....	
11th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,459	2,918	0	....	.....	
12th ,, ...	Ditto ...	664	1,266	18	....	.....	
13th ,, ...	Ditto ...	84	186	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial.			Local.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
6th April ...	Putneetolla ...	1,449	1,705	24	....	.....	
7th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,353	2,296	23	....	.....	
8th ,, ...	Ditto ...	781	1,164	32	....	.....	
9th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,557	2,480	0	....	.....	
10th ,, ...	Ditto ...	1,191	2,176	33	....	.....	
11th ,, ...	Ditto ...	606	857	6½	....	.....	
12th ,, ...	Ditto ...	664	1,266	18	....	.....	
13th ,, ...	Ditto ...	582	664	20	....	.....	
14th ,, ...	Ditto ...	818	1,026	10	....	.....	

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial.			Local.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
5th April ...	Kooshtea ...	7,958	1,371	0	....	.....	
6th ,, ...	Ditto ...	11,348	18,632	0	....	.....	
7th ,, ...	Ditto ...	8,802	17,604	0	....	.....	
8th ,, ...	Ditto ...	4,407	8,814	0	....	.....	
9th ,, ...	Ditto ...	20,556	30,907	0	....	.....	
10th ,, ...	Ditto ...	2,409	3,619	0	....	.....	
12th ,, ...	Ditto ...	9,167	14,167	0	....	.....	
13th ,, ...	Ditto ...	4,359	5,951	0	....	.....	
14th ,, ...	Ditto ...	4,815	7,399	0	....	.....	
14th ,, ...	Ditto ...	6,537	10,192	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial.			Total.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
5th April ...	Dinagepore ...	....	....		1,598	1,598	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		2,540	6,060	0
	Neetpore ...	....	....		2,597	3,689	0
6th „ ...	Luskarhat ...	....	....		391	782	0
	Nowabgunge ...	....	....		800	800	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		9,192	16,536	0
	Neetpore ...	....	....		1,712	2,347	0
7th „ ...	Luskarhat ...	....	....		242	484	0
	Parbatipore ..	....	....		500	1,000	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		3,245	6,040	0
8th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	....	.....		974	1,948	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	....	....		2,552	3,734	0
9th „ ..	Luskarhat ...	.....	....		1,264	2,528	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	.....		1,548	19,754	0
10th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	.....	....		1,609	2,582	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	....		4,552	8,732	0
	Neetpore ..	.....	....		554	971	0
11th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	.....	....		867	1,734	0
	Neetpore ..	....	....		1,956	3,405	0
	Nowabgunge ..	.....	....		1,155	1,985	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	....		6,785	10,620	0
12th „ ..	Neetpore ..	....	.....		1,090	1,290	0
	Dinagepore through Maldah.	....	....		2,027	3,644	0
13th „ ...	Neetpore ..	....	....		471	717	0
	Sibgunge ..	.....	.....		1,722	3,219	0
	Maldah ..	....	....		1,469	2,211	0
	Nowabgunge ..	....	.....		480	715	0
14th „ ..	Neetpore ..	....	....		748	1,896	0
	Ditto ..	.....	....		485	607	0
	Jhelim ..	.....	....		500	1,000	0
	Salrage ..	....	.....		5	10	0

Nowgong.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial.			Local.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bgs.	Maunds.	Seers.
6th April ..	Goalundo ...	1,652	29,412	0	.....	....	
9th „ ..	Ditto ...	1,812	3,624	0	....	....	
10th „ ..	Ditto ..	213	426	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial.			Local.		
		Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
7th April ..	Putneetolla ..	.....	....		1,158	2,316	0
11th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	....		8	22	0
12th „ ..	Ditto ..	....	....		819	1,258	0
13th „ ..	Ditto ...	.....	....		473	818	0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	....		563	1,090	0

SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	IMPERIAL.		LOCAL.	
		Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Bags.	Mds. Srs.
4th April ...	Goalundo ...	....	.....	350	689 24¼
5th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	828	1,656 0
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,174	2,303 29
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,561	20,926 35
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,037	2,074 0
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	4,155	8,310 0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	895	1,795 0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	975	1,950 0

Despatches.

Date of Despatch.	Place to which despatched.	IMPERIAL.		LOCAL.	
		Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Bags.	Mds. Srs.
5th April ...	Putneetolla ...	....	.....	431	848 20¼
5th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	572	1,126 5
7th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	436	458 15
8th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	518	430 19½
9th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	497	958 17
10th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	642	1,173 3¾
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	619	1,067 23½
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	393	771 37½
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	553	1,036 35
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	592	1,162 32
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	561	1,122 0
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	746	1,492 0
13th „ ...	Nowgong ...	....	.....	1,206	2,412 0
14th „ ..	Putneetolla ...	....	.....	636	1,272 0
14th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	.....	594	1,188 0
14th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	.....	617	1,234 0
14th „ ..	Ditto ..	....	.....	550	1,100 0
14th „ ..	Nowgong ...	.....	.....	1,514	3,028 0

RAMPORE BAULEAH STORE-HOUSE.

Despatches.

Date of Despatch.	Place to which despatched.	IMPERIAL.		LOCAL.	
		Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Bags.	Mds. Srs.
6th April ..	.....	....	....	911	1,716 0

No. 292.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—FORM No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY—		Total number employed.
Sunday	Men	1,275
	Women	65
	Children	58
Monday	Men	1,304
	Women	61
	Children	52
Tuesday	Men	1,377
	Women	68
	Children	48
Wednesday	Men	1,319
	Women	139
	Children	62
Thursday	Men	1,419
	Women	110
	Children	56
Friday	Men	1,418
	Women	134
	Children	59
Saturday	Men	1,266
	Women	67
	Children	35
Total	Men	9,378
	Women	644
	Children	370

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, during the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY—		Total number employed.
Sunday	Men	1,235
	Women	122
	Children	38
Monday	Men	1,253
	Women	110
	Children	50
Tuesday	Men	1,076
	Women	115
	Children	67
Wednesday	Men	1,575
	Women	54
	Children	84
Thursday	Men	1,569
	Women	120
	Children	99
Friday	Men	1,028
	Women	74
	Children	34
Saturday	Men	1,180
	Women	70
	Children	47
Total	Men	8,916
	Women	665
	Children	419

No. 126—F, dated Maldah, the 21st April 1874.

From—Baboo Sita Kant Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Statistical Department.

In continuation of this office No. 42—F, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief of this (Maldah) district for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

The district officer who has hitherto written the narrative being sick, and consequently unable to write, and Mr. Livesay, the special relief officer, being out in the interior, the duty of writing this narrative was performed by me, and I hope the Government will excuse any shortcomings in it.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

The supply of food-grain in the local markets, although equal to the demand, yet not so abundant as heretofore. Imports of paddy and rice from the eastern districts during the fortnight under report has fallen. The importation of other grains into the local markets, the produce of the late rubbee-crops, such as wheat, barley, &c., is tolerably in abundance. Yet the price for rice has not fallen in any perceptible degree except at the district head-quarters, where it is selling at 11 seers of 80 tolahs weight. Prices are almost stationary since last fortnight.

The following are the latest prices current for paddy and rice:—

Central part of the District.

	Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
At English Bazar—	
Paddy	18½
Ordinary rice	11
At Balia Nowabgunge—	
Paddy	17
Ordinary rice	11½
At Bulbul Chandee—	
Paddy	16½
Ordinary rice	10½

North-east of the District.

At Gazole—	
Paddy	19
Ordinary rice	12½
At Bamongollah—	
Ordinary rice	12

North-west of the District.

At Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Shamsi, and Abadpore—	
Paddy	16 to 17½
Ordinary rice	11 to 11½

South-west of the District.

At Sheebgunge—	
Ordinary rice	9

South-east of the District.

At Rohunpore—	
Paddy	18
Ordinary rice	12

There is a falling off in the import at the Rohunpore market; on the last market-day 500 maunds of paddy and only 50 maunds of ordinary rice were brought for sale. This decrease in the supply appears to have been steady since the last two fortnights.

Rainfall.

The rainfall on the night of the 7th instant kept the weather cool for about 2 or 3 days, but afterwards it was, however, very hot, strong hot westerly winds prevailed, and there was no signs of rain since then, although clouds are seen now and then in the skies in the morning. More rain is wanted.

State of the Crops.

The wheat and barley crops are already harvested, and their respective outturn was quite an average one. Gram, millet, and moong are being harvested, and their probable outturns are above the average; the boradhan is coming into ear, and still looks healthy, a good shower of rain now would do much good to this crop. The intense heat of the past few days has commenced drying up the "bara" lands in some localities, and every reasonable means is being employed for irrigating them by cutting nullahs from the beels.

The sowings of "bhadoi dhan" lands has commenced, and Mr. Reily reports that nearly the whole of the winter crops of paddy in the Chanchal circle, and about 10 to 12 annas of "bhadoi" have already been sown, and that their present condition is very promising.

Condition of the District.

The health of the district continues generally good; no severe outbreaks of sickness are reported in any part of the district, nor have any cases of starvation been reported; even, however, with the comparatively cheaper prices for grains like wheat, barley, kalye, &c., the poorer classes of people cannot but be considered badly off.

There was a fire in the English Bazar gola on the 18th instant, and grains like wheat, pulse, barley, &c., were burnt to the amount of about five hundred rupees. This is likely to affect the prices to a certain extent for two or three days.

Condition of any special tract.

The daily increasing number of persons to whom cooked food is distributed at Chunchal and Goregoribah, in spite of the strong caste prejudices of the people in these tracts, is a sign of increasing distress in these tracts.

B.—Relief Works.

Works are going on on all the roads and tanks reported on in former fortnightlies, and Government rice in being sold to the work-people at the same rate of 12 seers of 80 tolahs for a rupee. Accounts of sales from all the authorized sellers in the furthest parts of the district have not as yet been received. The sales in the following places, however, are as follow:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
At Old Maldah	89	25	14½
Bholahat	4	11	0
Nowabgunge and Nowagollah	49	37	2
Chanchal Circle...	432	0	0
Total ...	575	34	0½

The total number of persons employed on all the works during the fortnight is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ordinary district roads ...	18,111	4,375	1,485	23,971
On municipal roads and tanks ...	881	610	49	1,540
On relief roads	17,294	2,575	1,917	21,786
On tanks	10,468	3,621	2,082	14,371
Total ...	46,754	11,181	3,733	61,668

Statement showing the total daily average number of persons employed on Road and Relief Works during the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Road and tanks.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Ordinary district roads	1,293	312	106	1,711
Municipal roads	63	43	3	109
Relief roads—				
North-West tract—8 roads	789	54	37	880
" " 11 tanks	625	171	18	814
North-East tract—3 roads	106	15	22	143
" " 1 tank	14	..	..	14
South-Eastern and Central tract—4 roads..	366	120	91	577
" " " 3 tanks..	112	84	..	196
Total ..	3,368	799	277	4,448

C.—Transport of Food.

Private trade is rather slack in consequence of the Government having taken almost all the available boats and carts for the conveyance of Government grains. Pack-bullocks, however, are being extensively used by private traders in carrying the commodities like wheat, barley, pulse, &c., from the interior to the several market-places.

Up to the end of the fortnight under report, 6,21,155 maunds of Government rice had been received into the district, of which 55,905 maunds stored in the several golahs in this district, and the remaining 5,32,482 maunds had passed on, or are in transit to Dinagepore.

By Hyatpore route only Mr. Reily has sent 1,00,800 maunds up to the end of the fortnight. His daily average despatch in last week amounts to over 2,000 maunds, and he can, he says, increase it to 4,000 maunds with the available carts at his command. He has at present 1,400 carts employed, and he proposes to restrict his daily despatches to not more than 3,000 maunds in order to avoid confusion.

Mr. Westmacott's daily despatches by the land route averaged 2,980 maunds, and that by water route 3,984 maunds.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

In consequence of the marked falling off in the local trades, the total allotment of the 1,50,000 maunds of Government grain for this district has been allotted as follows:—

	Mds.
For the Chanchal Circle	30,000
For Gazole	10,000
Nowabgunge, Seebgunge, and Goomastapore	10,000
Old Maldah	25,000
English Bazar	25,000
Godagaree reserve	25,000
Old Maldah reserve	25,000
Total ..	1,50,000

The following amounts of grain have been stored in the following gólahs out of these allotments up to the end of the fortnight under report:—

	Mds.
English Bazar	13,491
Maldah	10,772
Gazole	5,299
Nowabgunge	3,750
Jhelin	1,000
Seebgunge	1,500
Parbottypore	1,000
Hyatpore	1,475
In all the golahs of Chanchal Circle	15,000
Total ..	53,287

The following amounts of the grain were distributed to the undermentioned subsidiary golahs during the fortnight:—

	Mds.
Bholahaut	1,000
Seebgunge	150
To Charitable Relief Works at English Bazar	98
Ditto ditto Amirtee	50
Ditto ditto Arahpore	20
Ditto ditto Nowabgunge	100
Ditto ditto Kaliachak	100
Ditto ditto Mohodeepore	200

E.—Advances to private parties and their results.

In addition to what has been reported in the last fortnight, the following advances were sanctioned to the undermentioned parties, and as soon as they appear to receive the advance and

give the necessary eckrar, &c., they shall have the money. The Sub-Registrar and the Treasury Officer have already been instructed on the subject:—

	Rs.
Krishtodhun Das for excavating tank	400
Mr. Reily, Manager of the Chanchal Ward's Estate, out of the grant, Rs. 20,000, sanctioned by Government in Circular No. 617—SR, dated 11th February 1874	10,000
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjee for assisting ryots	500
Hargobind Pandey for ditto	250
Monoharilal Sing for ditto	300
Juggunnath Sing for ditto	100
	11,150

With the exception of Krishtodhun, every one of the above-named parties have received the advance put down opposite his name.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following result of the charitable relief operations have been arrived at in spite of the returns of the one important sub-division, namely, Maldah, not having been received:—

Chanchal Relief Circle.

At 10 relief centres 4,522 people relieved, at an expenditure of 55 maunds, 24 seers, 12 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 6-9-6 cash.

Gazole Relief Circle.

At 4 relief centres 244 people relieved, at an expenditure of 14 maunds, 17 seers, 8 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 8-11-3 cash.

Sudder Sub-division.

At 9 relief centres 4,787 people relieved, at an expenditure of 58 maunds, 36 seers, 9 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 32-14-3 cash.

Nowabgunge Sub-division.

At 4 relief centres 2,332 people relieved, at an expenditure of 29 maunds, 33 seers, 11 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 24-4 cash.

Gomastapore Circle.

At 4 relief centres 2,618 people relieved, at an expenditure of 34 maunds, 13 seers, 13 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 17-0-1½ cash.

The total number of persons relieved during the fortnight is thus 12,171, at an average per diem of 869.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	1,48,189	0	0
Detail of the above total—			
Ordinary district roads and relief works, &c.	51,403	13	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	50,785	4	0
Total ..	1,48,189	1	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief Works, &c.—			
Nowabgunge relief road	3,000	0	0
Gazole ditto	1,000	0	0
Gomastapore and Rohunpore relief road	500	0	0
Station roads	250	0	0
Tools and plants	25	0	0
Neema Sarie road	5	10	0
Establishments	44	0	0
Total ..	4,424	10	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements ..	20,636	1	6
Advances to zemindars and others for land improvement ..	10,000	0	0
Advances for assisting ryots	1,150	0	0
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	906	11	7
Total ..	37,517	7	1
Final payments made	11,150	0	0
Advances repayable	26,367	7	1
Total ..	37,517	7	1

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed—	
District committee..	1
Sub-divisional committees	6
Relief centres with sub-committees	39
Total ..	46
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	3
,, of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers ..	3
,, of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	Nil
,, of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food or gratuitous relief	39
,, of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable organization daily ..	869

MALDAH,
The 21st April 1874.

SITAKANT MOOKERJEE,
Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr.

No. 11, dated Rungpore, the 20th April 1874.

Memo. by E. G. GLAZIER, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District, for the fortnight ending 18*th April* 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The main feature of the fortnight has been a general failure of the supplies in the markets throughout the district, and mainly all down the western border of the district from Durwani to Govindgunge. On the 9th instant, I accompanied the Relief Commissioner down the Bogra road through thanas Nolung, Peergunge and Govindgunge, and the tendency of prices was everywhere upwards, and reached Rs. 5 a maund and above, so that I made proposals which have gone up to Government to sell for these thanas from our Kallygunge supplies. During my absence there was a failure of supply in the head-quarter markets of Nowabgunge and Mahigunge; only half the usual quantity was brought to market, and the prices reached Rs. 5-8 a maund. Many would have gone without supply, but that, at the instance of the Joint-Magistrate, Baboo Luchmiput's agent opened his rice stores, and sold to the poorer people under the ruling rates.

The late unfortunate fire at Mahigunge had destroyed the Government reserve stores, and there was only 100 maunds stored at the new golahs at Sonkamaree; but I commenced to sell on Government account on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and up to yesterday had sold 1,500 maunds. The rice is being brought in from Chillakhal and Panial ghât river-side golahs by cart service which will supply easily 4,000 maunds a week at present, and which will soon be increased. The daily demand is about 400 to 450 maunds a day. The rice was sold at 12 seers a rupee. The first lot was good rice. The

subsequent supplies have been rice that contains a large quantity of paddy. I have sold that at the same rate, and have raised the price of the better rice to 10 seers a rupee. The demand has now, I think, a tendency to fall off. Many of the people hesitate before they buy, and the market has come down yesterday at Mahigunge, though the supply was not much more than half the usual quantity. The prices were 8½ to 9½ seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.

Simultaneously, at Peergunge, prices have risen to Rs. 6 a maund, and Mr. Damant was deliberating whether to open Government stores when I last heard from him. If the Government accede to my proposals for sale at Kallygunge, I anticipate fully that any deficiency of supply from the west border marts will be met by the importation of Government rice from that river-side depôt.

This failure of supply was not confined to the western border; it was general on both banks of the Teesta. In Borobari, it was attributed to a rise of price in Goalpara, and to the fact that the ryots were busily engaged in agricultural operations and could not supply the markets as usual. Along the Teesta, too, the winds had delayed the arrival of the usual boat-supply; but the latest reports from all these places shew a renewal of supply and falling prices. At Kallygunge the price is declared from Rs. 4-4 to 5-4 per maund.

The cause of the rise of prices along the western border remains to be dealt with. The Dinagepore stocks, from which comes our importation, must be getting low, and the spring crops are everywhere flourishing, so that it appears to me that the merchants at the larger marts, and the smaller baparies everywhere, are making an effort to raise prices, in order to sell off their stocks at a good profit before the influx of the new rice shall permanently reduce the price. At the same time the people are actively engaged in agricultural operations, and petty trade is consequently less well maintained. An impression is abroad among the native residents here that the Government transport arrangements have had a tendency to paralyse the trade, and a bald record of this vague surmise unfortunately found its way in the weekly crop-report sent up in my absence. I have specially reported on this subject, and expressed my dissent from this view *in toto*, and the Relief Commissioner coincides with me in this opinion. Market quotations are as follows :—

	Per rupee. Srs.	Chs.	
Mahigunge	8	14	of 80 tolahs weight.
Nawabgunge	8	14	,,
Molung	8	0	,,
Gaibanda	9	15	,,
Sadullapore	9	15	,,
Bhowanigunge	10	14	,,
Govindgunge	9	10	,,
Sundergunge	11	4	,,
Katgora	11	4	,,
Panialghat	8	2	,,
Palchora, Sampore, Podagunge, Chandamari, Bawchundee, Monipore, Panbazar, Nunipuckar, Lalbeg	7	8	,,

The rain here has been slight during the fortnight under report, but at the close of the last fortnight the fall of rain was very general and highly beneficial. Towards the south, as much as six inches fell in the course of one or two days, and I found on my tour south, the ditches full of water. As I have already reported, I took a rapid tour through the three south-western thanas, and accompanied Mr. Damant through the bad tract west of the Kuratoya. Half of the population of a total of 18,000 are at work on the roads, and the relief work seems well in hand. Mr. Damant thus writes of his sub-division :—

"The supply in most of the hâts on the eastern side of thanas Sadullapore, Govindgunge and Peergunge is still tolerably well maintained. These

markets are supplied from the eastern districts through marts on the Brahmapooter and Bengali rivers. On the western side of Peergunge and Govindgunge the supplies are very small, and may fail at any moment. In Kamdya hât a very small supply only is brought, which would be utterly insufficient, but that more than half the people in the neighbourhood are working on the roads and buy their rice from Government stores. Prices are very high on the western side, varying from Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 5 per maund of 80 tolahs. We have had several storms of rain and hail, one of them very heavy; the total rainfall could not have been much less than 6 inches. The rain has been very beneficial both in bringing on the aous and in enabling the kheyar lands to be ploughed up; it has also alleviated the scarcity of water which formerly prevailed. No deaths from starvation occurred, although some cases of great distress have been discovered; one in fact was found lying by the road side in Sadullapore, and taken care of. Cholera has broken out among the cartmen, and seven deaths have occurred; the transport of rice has been somewhat delayed in consequence; pack-bullocks have been engaged locally and the more remote golahs are being filled as rapidy as possible. Rice is being sold to most of the persons working on the roads; they are very glad to get it, and prefer the Burmah rice, which they say is more satisfying than the common rice of Bengal. Steps are being taken to organise rice-husking in connection with each golah, in order to give employment to women and to clean the Saigon rice. The system of making advances to laborers as proposed by Mr. Lowis and sanctioned by Sir Richard Temple, has been introduced and will probably work well; great numbers of women and children are now working on the roads, and will do very well for the present, but no measure has yet been proposed for the relief of this class of people when the rains fairly set in, and it will be impossible for them to remain on the works.

"We may expect to get a little new rice in a month and a considerable portion in two months; the distress in Sadullapore, the greater part of Peergunge, and the portion of Govindgunge west of the Kurotoya will then be nearly at an end; but in certain parts of Peergunge, and the portion west of the Kurotoya no crop can be expected before the middle of September, and this will be very little, so that relief measures must probably be maintained in those tracts till the end of the year. The distress in the neigbourhood of Kamdya, Mallapara, Aligan, and Rajahar is very severe, and most of the people there are entirely dependent on the relief works. About 7,000 people out of a population of 15,000 supposed to be suffering from the most severe distress, are daily working on the roads, and the numbers are still increasing; the mandals and headmen of the villages have been utilised as dafadars; great difficulty was at first experienced in paying the coolies, but they are now paid village by village through their headmen, so that the labor has been greatly lessened. Three tanks are being excavated and several useful roads constructed; their utility would be greatly enhanced could proper bridges be constructed, but as I have no materials at hand except whatever trees can be cut in the neighbouring jungles, the only bridges I can erect will be of a very rough description. Cotton relief is very popular in Peergunge, and has been taken by a very large number of people; it is also appreciated to a less degree in Sadullapore and the east of Govindgunge, but in the west very few of the women are able to spin."

In Molung distress has spread owing to the high price of rice, and the number on the roads has largely increased. I set the relief officer at work on cleaning out a large tank at Meetapukar, the head-quarters of the relief centre. I applied to Baboo Dhunput Dugar, the zemindar, for help in this work but he has refused to give any. The condition of Sundargunge and Mahigunge is much the same; distress is spreading but the relief officers have it well in hand. They have an increasing number of laborers on their roads; the condition of Kumargunge is somewhat worse. Many cases of distress have been searched out and relieved, but no deaths have occurred. The relief officer misunderstood the headings of the weekly report on this subject that goes to Government, and reported as deaths by starvation what were only cases of distress which he relieved. From Durwani, which has not yet been opened as a relief centre, bad reports have been received. Half a dozen dacoities have

occurred, most of them grain ones, and yesterday 98 men were sent on in a case for grain-robbery. I doubt very much whether there is real distress there to any great extent, and it is most probable that the people are merely fulfilling their character as the worst in the district, and taking advantage of the present state of matters to follow their bent of robbing to the full. The District Superintendent of Police left yesterday to enquire into the matter, and with full authority to organise all that is necessary in the way of relief; 5,000 maunds of rice are stored at the thana. It is probable I shall need an experienced officer to take up this thana and Kumargunge. Of Borrobaree the following *précis* is made by the Joint-Magistrate :—

"In Borrobaree, north-east, in the first week of the narrative the condition of the people remained as last reported, if anything slightly better. The people refuse to take any road-work but clamour for advances. The supplies in the markets are more than sufficient; health continues good, and the road-works are largely deserted, as the men have been called to their fields for weeding work. Cotton relief is popular in the neighbourhood, and much charitable relief is being given besides." There is only one annachattra there, with a daily average of 46 persons, almost entirely of the beggar class; many known village idlers came to the chattra to eat, but they were required to work and they withdrew. There were two other private chattras in that circle where 80 persons of the same class are fed daily. Some 12 people, invalids, have been relieved at home by advances of grain on the ticket system. Later reports came of an insufficiency of grain in the markets and of great dearness. It was attributed to an alleged rise of prices in Goalparah, and to the fact that the ryots who supply the hât by petty trade are now busy weeding. Another private chattra has been established, and works were selected and ready to be opened for any probable increase of people requiring relief. Government grain was being rapidly stored at Nulaghat, and the subsidiary golahs at Baroobaree and Kawnia were to be supplied within a few days."

B.—Relief Works.

In Gopalpore about 400 men are daily employed on five roads. They come from Batason pergunnah and Nisbetgunge, and do not belong to the villages in the neighbourhood of the roads under repair. Two roads are kept in reserve should there be an access of numbers for employment when the weeding is over; supplies of Government grain are kept in store along the roads for sale to the laborers. The majority of the laborers are found to be hoarding the greater part of their earnings, in some cases six annas a day, and manage to provide their daily food with very little ostensible means of subsistence; all of them are in good condition. In no part here, nor in the direction of the railway, are the laboring cultivators attracted by road work.

In Mahigunge 1,200 are so employed daily. There are roads in reserve; Government grain is sold to the Government laborers on the spot, and the plan is much liked by them. Here they are reported to be living entirely on their daily earnings at road-work.

In Sundergunge circle on 4 relief roads 623 were employed daily. The numbers rose to 1,956 last week. Moodies have been put on to sell grain to the laborers.

In Borrobaree and Kurigram there was no increase of laborers, but preparations were made in expectation of this.

In Govindgunge, Peergunge and Sadullapore 11,448 men, women, and boys are employed on 25 roads and 2 tanks. Others are also being employed on 2 tanks by private parties—

Govindgunge	9,794
Peergunge	1,141
Sadullapore	513
Total ..	11,448

C.—Transport of food.

Mr. Blair reports—

"Owing to an outbreak of cholera amongst the cartmen, the transport of rice by carts has to a great extent been stopped during the latter half of the fortnight, a panic having seized the men many of whom have absconded.

"The disease now, however, appears to have abated a little and the men are regaining confidence, and are not bolting in the wholesale manner in which they did at first. The transport of rice to Govindgunge, on which route the cholera first made its appearance and is worst, has been wholly suspended for the present, and the carts are now being sent chiefly to Peergunge and Meetapukar; there are now about 300 carts in actual work. The hot weather is also telling upon the bullocks, several of which have to be let off after each trip. About 80 pack-bullocks have also been engaged in carrying rice to Molung, and the transport of rice by boats is proceeding vigorously. Attempts are also being made to obtain carts from the other side of the river, about which there ought to be no difficulty if the authorities there assist."

I have applied to the Collector of Mymensingh for 1,000 carts, and hope to get some from him. When the cholera broke out at Kallygunge, Mr. Blair had nearly 900 carts in employ, but numbers fled or had to be let go when this scourge appeared. Since this, over 200 have arrived from my collecting agents in the north, but the men refuse to go at present to Kallygunge, and I am employing them in bringing on rice here for our daily sales, and shall, when the reserve here is sufficiently supplied, fill up the Molung inside golahs from this end, until all fear of the cholera is at an end; a native doctor and compounder have been sent down to Kallygunge to treat the patients.

The time allowed for landing rice does not appear to be sufficient. Two bills, aggregating Rs. 1,750, were received in the course of week for demurrage for detention of steamers 3½ days, at the rate of Rs. 500 a day.

The balance of the three lakhs of grain is coming in by steamer and country-boats at such a rate, that it has to be stacked on the river-bank, and protected with mats for the present; the advices for one week were—

	Maunds.
11th	28,000
13th	12,000
14th	30,000
17th	20,000
„	20,000
18th	25,000
Total ..	135,000

The importation returns, gathered from the principal markets of the district, shew for the fortnight a total supply of paddy and rice 48,000 maunds—

Of this the amount of	9,000	maunds,	is from local sources in the thanas north and north-central, Jaldhaka, Dimla, Durwanee, Kumargunge and Forenebaree.
Of the imports ..	12,000	„	came from Dinagepore to the thanas Durwanee, Kumargunge, Rungpore, and Molung.
And a further quantity	12,000	„	from Julpigoree, Cooch Behar and Goalparah, to the thanas Jaldhaka, Barrobaree and Alipore.
And a quantity of	15,000	„	from Bogra and Sherajgunge to thanas Gobindgunge, Sundurgunge and the southern thanas generally.
	48,000		

Of the latter amount 9,000 maunds have been registered as imported at the mouth of the Teesta.

From the manifestly incomplete returns from some thanas, and the impossibility of checking all trade routes and all the small markets, I should conclude that this may represent one-half of the actual trade, which would thus amount to one lakh of maunds for fortnight, or two lakhs for month, and represent the consumption at an estimate of one-third maund per month of 6,00,000 people out of our population of 21,79,000. The remaining population

eat their own stores, or purchase at the village stocks. I shall use every endeavour to further complete these statistics.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

This was everywhere progressing well until the outbreak of cholera interrupted the arrangements. Every effort was made to prevent disorganisation and to keep the men employed on their lines where cholera had not appeared, until the disease abated, and confidence was somewhat restored. The disease was apparently engendered by using unwholesome water from the roadside wells and tanks where the heat had made the water almost as putrescent as the slime which it scarcely covered. The recent rain has rendered the water sources less dangerous.

Receipts.

	Mds.
Previously received	134,828
April 2nd, by steamer *Prince of Wales*	21,310
,, 6th, native boats from Goalundo	4,642
,, 9th, ditto ditto	3,200
,, 12th, steamer *Prince of Wales*	26,350
Total ...	190,330

Despatched.

	Mds.
Stored at Premgunge golah	33,954
Sent to Chillakhal	4,488
,, Ramalghat	7,390
,, Gobindgunge	2,100
,, Kamdiar Hât	1,230
Sent to Fakirgunge	2,480
Ditto Rajahar	940
Ditto Peergunge	1,850
Ditto Sundergunge	360
Ditto Naldanga	290
Ditto Sadullapore	200
Ditto Molung	196
Ditto Meetapukar	570
Ditto Gaibanda	100
Total ...	56,248
Previously sent ...	109,681
Total ...	165,929
Balance ...	24,401
Total ...	190,330

Stored.

	Mds.	Srs.
Govindgunge	8,668	
Kamdierhat	3,442	
Fakirgunge	2,510	
Rajahar	723	
Palashbaree	120	
Ramnaggar	433	
Peergunge	6,768	
Sundergunge	2,400	
Sadullapore	940	
Naldanga	7,695	
Meetapukar	1,270	
Molung	1,720	
Pyerabund	1,200	
Panialghat	15,334	
Alaikuri	880	
Chillakhal	19,972	2
Gopalpore	40	
Kurigram	5,742	
Kulaghat	5,000	
Durwani	5,000	
Kallygunge	38,226	
Gyebanda	11,936	
Total ..	139,969	2

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

These continue to be made throughout the relief circles with as much judgment as possible, and care is taken as far as possible to ascertain that they are properly applied.

Statements of money advanced to the zemindars and jotedars to help their ryots are as follows:—

	Rs.
For purchase of grain	7,500
To zemindars for advances to ryots	1,07,100
To jotedars for ditto	5,950
Add advances sanctioned during the fortnight but not taken by the parties	10,760
Total ...	1,31,310

F.—Charitable Relief.

Several new private annochattras and some public annachattras have been opened in the district in the last fortnight. At the private annachattras relief is given very indiscriminately. Very little criterion from the approximate figures sent in can be formed as to the severity of distress, as practically all who choose to sit down among the rows on the grass, receive as much as they want. Many also carry the cooked rice home. All well know the different hours of feeding at the annochuttras which are only a few miles apart, and the dietary at each, and as the feeding lasts a long time, many get from one to the other and secure food at both places. It is not desirable at present to interfere with these arrangements, except in notably flagrant cases of abuse. Those who have private annachattras are directed to exercise moderate discrimination or in case of their wishing to supply their relief-stocks by purchase from Government golahs, the rates will be higher than where the chattras show proper management. Relief by distribution of grain at the rate of half a seer of rice a day from private relief centres, to persons registered after inquiry as proper to obtain assistance, is being generally adopted among the zemindars who are really in earnest for the good of their ryots, and this mode of giving assistance is most acceptable and easily freed from abuse.

The beggar class object much to potatoes as part of the cooked-food, saying—"if we have to take your charity, let it be of the best, all rice and no potatoes;" yet almost all people use potatoes, and some very coarse aous as a part substitute for rice, and to vary their diet. In Rungpore, at the private relief-houses to secure attendance, only cooked rice and "dâl" and "tarkary" are given, and the poor people desert the public annachattras, in a great measure for the private one. As to cotton-spinning, this mode of home relief, with employment, is being given as widely as possible. It is an unprofitable kind of work. One seer of cotton, value about 12 annas, is given to a woman with one rupee for gratuitous relief. She has to give back 14 chittacks of spun thread as soon as she can spin it out. The thread may be worth eight annas. So there is an out-going of four annas and one rupee present on every eight annas worth of thread produced. The majority of the women are believed to be hoarding these rupees.

So ready are the natives to abuse every opportunity for their own advantage, that the recent system of distributing cotton and money, and advances for the subsequent delivery of spun thread was gladly availed of by the heads of villages. I was credibly informed that 20 seers of cotton, and 20 rupees, had thus been taken by a prodhan who kept the money, and with part bought the necessary quantity of spun thread, sent it in, and then sold the cotton for his own benefit in the bazar, and kept that amount and the balance of the Rs. 20. No information was to be had about this money when inquiry was set on foot in this village. The prodhan could get any number of women to swear they spun the thread, just as the coolies will be got to falsely say they have been paid extra, when a "bukshi" is detected in embezzling by false charges for jungle-cutting in relief road accounts.

Return of Charitable Relief.

Name of Annachattra.	Average daily attendance.
Government Annachattra	
Alaikuri	299
Kandi	189
Kalleegunge	287
Sundergunge	337
Katgarah	110
Gobindgunge	1,717
Sunkamari	40
	2,979
Private.	
Peergatchee	120
Mudhupore	71
Gopalpore	....
Lusmipal Baboos at Mahigunge	235
Batashone, east and west	1,085
Karibari	156
Janoki Baboos at Mahigunge..	537
Aunada Prosad Baboos „	319
Dukhina Baboos at Radhabullab	400
Grand Total	5,902

(G).—Financial Results.

Financial results of the fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative ...				252,322	14	2
Petty expenses.						
As golah establishment for construction of bridges, &c.	1,728	4	0			
For excavating tanks	300	0	0			
Advances paid to the relief officers	73,000	0	0			
Ram Tunoo Das.						
For conveyance charges	2,000	0	0			
Kishna Mohun Das.						
For ditto	500	0	0			
President of relief committee	6,000	0	0			
Amount paid as loan to the zemindars to advance to their ryots	25,000	0	0			
Advances to transporting officer	7,960	0	0			
Sub-Deputy Collector	4,000	0	0			
Deputy-Magistrate of Gaibanda ...	400	0	0			
				1,20,888	4	0
Grand Total ...				3,73,211	2	2

List of Roads.

A.—Division Gobindgunge.

	Men.
31 roads	11,448
B.—Division.	
8 roads	1,200
G.—Division.	
6 roads*	400
Sundergunge Division.	
4 roads	806
Total ...	13,854

E. G. Glazier,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement for the month of March 1874, *shewing the number of true cases of Dacoity, &c., in the District of Rungpore, as compared with the number of each case in the corresponding month of March* 1874.

		Number of cases reported including cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
Dacoity ...	March 1874	0
	March 1873	5
	March 1872	0
	March 1871	0
Robbery ...	March 1874	0
	March 1873	1
	March 1872	0
	March 1871	0
Theft ...	March 1874	42
	March 1873	32
	March 1872	42
	March 1871	26
House-breaking ...	March 1874	18
	March 1873	30
	March 1872	31
	March 1871	23
Total of all crimes ...	March 1874	60
	March 1873	68
	March 1872	73
	March 1871	49

E. G. GLAZIER,
Officiating Magistrate

No. , dated Bogra, the April 1874.

From—C. A. KELLY, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative as follows:—

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the district of Bogra for the fortnight ending the 18*th April* 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I am glad to report that on the whole prices are decidedly easier. A satisfactory importation is going on from the east, and this and the recent most seasonable weather, *viz.* abundant rain followed by a fine dry period, just what is required now for ploughing operations, may be said to have contributed to the above result. Ordinary rice at Bogra was selling on the 19th instant at 12 seers of 80 tolas per rupee, at Sultangunge at 11½ seers, and at Dupchanchia 12 seers.

	Maunds.
At Sultangunge	1,000
„ Dupchanchia	8,000
„ Hilee	4,000
„ Burigunge	3,000
„ Kichak	3,000
„ Bogra	800

has been reported as in the hands of traders and petty dealers up to about the 18th April 1874. 3·14 inches rainfall during the fortnight. Sugarcane is yielding a good outturn. The boro paddy in Khetlal Thana promises well. Aous rice has been extensively sown in the pali land, and is being sown in parts in the khiyar land also. If we have a good crop of aous rice,—and hitherto the prospects of this crop are most favorable,—excellent results may be expected. The condition of the people of course requires careful watching, but things have, generally speaking, assumed a more hopeful appearance. I am not aware of any cases of misery and starvation during the fortnight calling for

report. Eight grain-thefts during the fortnight. I have already mentioned our particularly bad tracts.

B.—Relief Work.

I annex a list of lines of relief roads and works with the number of laborers on the 15th April on each—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1.	Shariakandi road	219	388	599	
2.	Sultangunge road	93	677	638	
3.	Matidali road	50	291	212	
4.	Khetlal road	182	.....	.....	
5.	Dupchanchia road	708	2,949	3,943	
6.	Dinagepore road	1,711	4,117	4,736	
7.	Sibgunge road	788	585	532	
8.	Sherpore road	304	320	51	
9.	Nungola road	260	167	332	
10.	Nashipore road	99	287	421	
11.	Tank at Fuldigi	14	.....	.....	
12.	Sona Mai road	824	1,043	552	
13.	Tank at Kahalu	538	24	62	
14.	Ditto Birgao	59	.....	.....	
15.	Ditto Godarpara	42	.....	.....	
16.	Ditto Pilkhanj				
17.	Ditto Jotul	215	.....	.....	
18.	Ditto Gohail	4	32	8	
19.	Ditto Molamgari	.....	.....	.....	Reports have not been received.
20.	Ditto Par Bogra	.....	.....	.....	
21.	Ditto Sukhanpukharia ..	23	.....	.....	
	Total ..	8,133	10,880	12,086	31,099

Work is also going on on the Khetlal and Ghoraghat, and the Nobabgunj and Badalgachi roads, which have been recently opened. The reports of the laborers thereon have not yet reached me. Hitherto the laborers have been supplied from the private resources of the district. The number of laborers, though large, has fallen off since the last week, when over 38,000 were reported.

C.—Transport of Food.

The reports received show importation of 12,000 maunds of rice from Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensing districts by way of the Daokoba and Bengali rivers; 800 maunds of rice and 600 maunds of paddy from Rajshahye by carts. In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Robinson, the Relief Commissioner, who has recently visited Bogra, we have altered our mode of payment from monthly wages to payment by contract. Great exertions are being made to secure more carts and dispose of our largely-increased allotment quickly; but it is a fact, and I trust that this may be borne in mind, that we have great difficulties to contend with in Bogra as regards transport, as every one on the spot will testify. There are no doubt some other carts in the district besides what we have secured; but now that the ploughing season has arrived, the carters, who are cultivators also, are engaged in ploughing their lands by means of cart-cattle, and of course it will be highly inexpedient to put a pressure on them and so stop cultivation, and I am sure the Government would not wish this to be done. As a rule also the Bogra bullocks are of inferior quality and cannot carry heavy loads. I have wished to procure more carts from Badalgachi thana, as I heard there were a large number of carts unemployed there; but it appears that actually only a very few are available, and the cartmen decline to come, as they want their bullocks for their own agricultural purposes. For increased carriage, therefore, we are compelled to look to other districts. I mentioned some efforts in this respect in my last narrative. The district grain officer, Deputy Magistrate Baboo Madhav Chandra Maitra, an intelligent and very experienced officer, has now gone himself to Nattore, where he will endeavour on the spot to secure as many carts as possible from that quarter. I have also written to the Magistrates of Patna, Mymensing, and Rajshahye with a similar object. Rewards have also been offered for persons who will bring carts. On the whole I trust that

by working the contract system introduced by Mr. Robinson, and which no doubt we might have adopted before with advantage (and I fully admit a mistake in system on that respect), and by aid which we hope for from outside and are endeavouring to obtain, we may be able to get in our grain more quickly than hitherto, and when the rains set in we will dispose of what remains with as much expedition as possible aided by water carriage. Meanwhile allowance will, I trust, be made for apparent want of quick despatch when my above remarks are taken into consideration, and it is remembered that the increased allotment was ordered comparatively recently.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

I have nothing to add with respect to places of storage selected. Amount of food-grain reported as received in the district up to the 18th April 1874, including what has been sent on to Ghoraghat, is 1,11,105 maunds. I may mention here that the 49,729 maunds referred to in the last narrative included only the rice stored in the district and not that sent on to Ghoraghat. In addition to the amount mentioned in my last narrative, 185 maunds has been sold to the relief officers for relief purposes.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

People have lately been applying for advances to assist their tenants much more freely than before. Rs. 6,600 have been given out in loans for the above purpose during the fortnight. One application has also been received for a loan on account of digging a tank.

F.—Charitable Relief.

On the occasion of Mr. Robinson's recent visit, the distribution of the whole district into six circles was finally arranged. Each circle officer will be aided by assistants. Five of the six circle officers have joined and have commenced work, and 13 assistants have already gone out to their circles. One circle officer is still required for the Sherepore and Shariakandi circle, and I believe Mr. Robinson will send him soon. Already an assistant circle officer has gone to each of these thanas. Mr. Clay, district relief officer, will exercise general supervision, and receive reports, &c. It has been arranged also that he will, with reference to the last paragraph of circular No. 1802—S.R., dated the 25th March 1874, send in one relief return for the whole district weekly. Village visitation is being carried on, and jute and cotton spinning resorted to. The whole district has now special officers in each thana to provide for the wants of the people. Shariakandi and Sherepore thanas (forming the Shariakandi circle) have each an assistant, and when the circle officer whom Mr. Robinson is going to send us joins us, the whole six circles will be manned. As prices are high at Khetlal, I have authorised the circle officer, if they continue so in the next hât day, to sell to laborers on the relief works there.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Bogra.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed ..	1 Committee and 7 Sub-Committees.
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	6
Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily. This should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of instructions	5,881
Grain disposed of up to date of last report—	Mds.
In charitable relief or in any other way	150
Grain disposed of during the fortnight—	
In charitable relief or in any other way	185
	44

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the District Treasury as shown in the last narrative	69,781	10	8

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	51,444	13	8
For construction and repairs of rice golas	2,282	12	3
For transport of Government grain ..	15,822	9	0
Establishment	166	3	9
Salary and travelling allowance of Relief Native Doctor	65	4	0
Total ..	69,781	10	8

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	42,686	5	11
Loans to zemindars	13,150	0	0
For construction and repairs of rice golas	1,477	14	0
Advances to ryots	683	0	0
For transport of Government grains	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous	148	9	0
Establishment	558	7	5
Construction of bungalow for relief circle officer ...	300	0	0
Salary of Relief Native Doctor	20	0	0
Total ...	66,924	4	4

It is satisfactory to note in conclusion that rice was selling at the Bogra market yesterday at 12 seers of 80 tolas per rupee when the last narrative showed 10½ only. The weather is fine and seasonable.

No. 682, dated Pubna, the 24th April 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. Taylor, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, together with the fortnightly special narrative of the Serajgunge distressed tract by Mr. Nolan, which seems to be full and satisfactory, and calls for no special remark.

A.—State of the Country.

There is no special distressed tract in the Sudder sub-division. There are general reports of the people being rather hard pressed for food; that in many instances persons who used to take three meals are now restricted to one; and there is some apprehension that we may have individual cases of extreme destitution among the very poorest classes.

In order to provide against this, it was considered advisable to call a general meeting, at which Rs. 7,203 were subscribed. A central district committee was organised, with sub-committees at various parts of the sub-division, consisting of the most influential residents and the officers in charge of various stations, who have undertaken to inquire into and report on the condition of the people within their respective circles.

There has been no perceptible deficiency in the supply of rice throughout the sub-division. Prices are still high, averaging about 12¾ seers (*paki*) per rupee.

A heavy shower of rain, 1·22° inches, fell on the evening of the 21st, and there is reason to believe it was general. Reports from the more distant stations have not yet been received. If it has been general, it will lead to a very great improvement, both as regards the crops on the ground, and the prospects of the crops now being sown. We are not able to judge at present how far the rain has affected prices.

The condition of the people is generally, as far as known, good. Considering the high prices that have been now ruling for several months, there has been no increase in either crime or sickness. We will be able to speak more confidently on this head in our next report, after the receipt of the several sub-committee reports.

It is extremely difficult to give any trustworthy opinion regarding the amount of grain in the district.

There is no sign of stores being exhausted, and but little probability of this being the case in a district so favorably situated as Pubna.

B.

It has been arranged to open the following relief works:—

1. A road from Tantiband *vid* Satbaria and Nazirgunge, and Maldah to Mothura, a distance of about twenty-two miles.
2. A road from Chat Mohar to Bhownipore, six miles.
3. Chat Mohar to Furreedpore, twelve miles.
4. A road from Dhulauri to Demra, four miles.
5. A road from Pubna to Malanchi, three miles.

The requisite agency has been appointed, and the roads will be opened forthwith.

No arrangements for supplying coolies with grain have yet been made, and it is hoped that such will not be required.

The late rain of the 21st will give much-wanted employment to large numbers of the agricultural classes.

C.

As regards transport of food, private agency is doing all that is adequate at present The central committee will probably have to store grain for the relief of the very destitute and infirm. It is confidently hoped that any supplies of this kind can be obtained from Goalundo or from local sources.

E.

Some few applications have been made for advances by private parties, but none have as yet been granted. The Commissioner has, however, been asked to confer power on the Magistrates to make such to zemindars and mahajuns.

The central committee were unanimously of opinion that at the present time, when many of the agricultural classes must work in their own fields, no better measure of relief could be adopted.

F.

No gratuitous relief has as yet been given. The appointment of sub-committees will form an effective organisation for this purpose whenever the distress reaches a point to justify us in adopting it.

G.

The collections by private subscriptions amount to Rs. 7,203; add an equivalent sum from Government as a grant.

The expenditure up to the present has been small, about Rs. 33-10-3, as detailed below—

Paid on account of laying out the Chat Mohar road .. Rs. 33 10 3

Sixth Fortnightly Narrative from 6th to 20th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

There has been some delay in sending this report owing to the transfer of Mr. French, who was entrusted with the writing of it during my absence from the sub-divisional head-quarters.

The supply of rice in the bazar has much increased owing to a rise on the Phooljore rivers which enables boats to come up more easily. The reports for the 18th show that the late abandant rains have produced a slight fall in prices in the distressed tract as elsewhere At Raigunge the price is now 10½ seers the rupee; at Pangashi, nearly 12 seers; at Ullapora, the principal mart of the distressed tract, 12¾ seers; at Taras, 11¼ seers. This shows a fall everywhere but at Taras. That market was formerly supplied not from the Phooljore, but from the beel country on the south, where there were stocks. These are now becoming exhausted, and it will have to be fed from the river like other places.

The condition of the ryots on the banks of the Phooljore has somewhat improved, as the cheena is being harvested, and there has been a great demand for agricultural labour to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the rains. In the other part of the distressed tract there has been but slight improvement, and but little can be expected, as there are no crops there except the rice. I hope that distress may in the end be confined to this part.

No stocks have been accumulated anywhere. The weekly wants of the tract are supplied by importations up the Phooljore. The panic which existed before the rainfall has passed away, but is likely to be revived.

B.—Relief Works.

The overseer arrived and was employed for some days on the Raigunge road, where there are 244 coolies, but has gone back to Pubna. There are only 60 coolies on the village tracks. In fact, the numbers are insignificant. Some hundreds of persons had engaged to come before the rains, but happily found more congenial employment after the fall. The arrangements for food and so forth are amply sufficient for so small a number.

C.—Transport of Food.

The imports by private persons into the distressed tract during the fortnight I estimate at 1,000 maunds a day. I do so from watching the boats pass Ullapara when I was there.*

* A gentleman who was on the Phooljore on the 19th tells me that he saw about 40 boats laden with rice go up that day.

The committee has bought 525 maunds of rice and 50 maunds of dál in Serajgunge, and sent it by cart to the relief-houses. We have received accounts for 375 maunds of rice. I find that the cost is Rs. 3-8 per maund when landed at its destination. This is too much, and in future rice will be bought at Goalundo or on the spot.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their results.

Zemindars have up to date applied, with my approval, for Rs. 18,204 advances to assist ryots, and I have received Rs. 11,004. Of this Rs. 7,542 has been paid out; the rest awaits the arrival of those entitled to it. Baboo Bonwary Lall Roy, who was the first to apply, and whose ryots want the most, has not yet taken his Rs. 2,000.*

* He drew the money to-day.

The ryots are very eager to get the zemindars to take advances, and generally come with them to my office. I have no doubt that in general the money is well applied.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following annachattras were open during the fortnight for the gratuitous distribution of cooked food to the necessituous infirm :—

Annochattras.	Average daily attendance at 11 A. M.	Average daily attendance at 5 P. M.
Raigunge	36	10
Ullapara	127	15
Taras	3	3
Pangashi	25	20
Chandarkona	23	10
Jamtail	63	..

The opening of another second class annochattra at Soobgacha outpost has been sanctioned by the committee. Some of the persons who eat at this place are in a deplorable condition. Others are professional beggars.

I have unfortunately no account of the number of relief tickets. The average daily issue of rice on this account was small, about 25 maunds. The inspecting agency has not as yet arrived, though it has been appointed at Pubna.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

		Rs.	
Expenditure on Chandarkona road		1,000	Roads.
Ditto on village tracts		50	
	Total ..	1,050	
Expenditure on Jamtail annochattra		50	Annochattras.
Ditto on Raigunge ditto		250	
	Total ..	300	
Advances to zemindars for assisting ryots ..		4,542	

Serajgunge,
The 21st April 1874.

P. Nolan,
Joint-Magistrate.

No. 2739—S.R.

From A. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To the Collector of Pubna.

Scarcity and Relief.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1874.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 682, dated 24th instant, reporting on the state of your district. The Lieutenant-Governor gathers from this report, that in the Sudder sub-division,

you only anticipate individual cases of extreme destitution among the very poorest classes, to meet which a relief organisation has been provided under the control of the district relief committee. The late rain has given employment in the fields to the agricultural and laboring class, but road work is laid out and open to meet any demand there may be for relief labor. No importation of Government grain will be required, but it is suggested that advances, apparently for supplying grain, should be made to zemindars and mahajuns. The Lieutenant-Governor will await Mr. Molony's opinion upon this before passing orders.

2. In the Serajgunge sub-division, matters have improved; supplies in the bazars have increased, and distress will probably be confined to a very limited tract. Rs. 11,004 have been advanced to zemindars for the assistance of their ryots, and cooked food is being given from charitable funds to the necessitous infirm. The demand for relief labor on roads is as yet but insignificant. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Mr. Malony may be able to report more favorably of the sub-division generally than was at first expected. His report is awaited.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2740—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshaye for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1874.

No. 868—S. R., dated Berhampore, the 13th April 1874.

From—E. W. MOLONY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to furnish a narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th instant.

2. The condition of affairs in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye may be said not to have materially changed in so far as latest information goes, but it is a melancholy fact that the silk bund, which was expected to be a good one, has turned out a failure in both districts. This is owing, I understand, to the bad effect on the worms of the very changeable temperature in the end of March and beginning of April, the range of the thermometer being very great, and the cold at night fatal to them. Rain is now much required in the Moorshedabad district, both for the sowing of the early rice crop and on sanitary grounds. Cholera and small-pox both prevail, and the former is now very bad in the neighbourhood of the station. In Rajshahye they have had rain accompanied with hail on the 6th and 7th, which did some harm to standing crops. More rain is wanted for the boro dhan and for the early spring sowings. Cholera also had made its appearance in the Mandah and Tannore thanas, in Rajshahye.

3. The supplies continue to be fairly plentiful, but in the north, centre, and west of Rajshahye there has been a a sudden rise. I think this is fairly attributable to the increased demand on the local markets for laborers, and the Collector intends to open sales to workmen, and the railway officers have done so. I expect a good effect from this, and do not advocate any sales to the public at present. I wrote to Major Lindsay as soon as I heard he had ordered sales to the public at his godowns, to request he would discontinue them.

4. In Rajshahye there have been particularly disastrous fires, and the greater part of the native town of Bauleah has been burnt down. There have been a good many fires also in Moorshedabad. These misfortunes add much to the suffering of people, who were barely able to support themselves, and the Rajshahye committee have appealed to the Central Committee for a grant to aid the poor who have lost everything.

5. The condition of Pubna is just now causing some uneasiness. The last narrative which is before Government gives a worse account than previous information led me to expect. The Magistrate of the district and Joint-Magistrate of Serajgunge appear to have the matter well in hand. I think that perhaps expectation of getting advances have been raised which have led to somewhat exaggerated reports. The Serajgunge committee suggest import of Government grain, but I dissent from their view of the necessity, and propose to rely on the local markets to procure any stores which it may be necessary to supply to laborers or distribute gratuitously. The required establishments for relief will be allowed, and the matter made the subject of a special report to Government.

Relief Works.

6. These are progressing and are at present sufficient to meet demands. There is no unmanageable demand for work just yet. A complaint of a deficient supply of tools is made in Pubna. This I am quite at a loss to understand, considering the few hands they have to employ, and the very early estimates of requirements in this respect which were called for from all districts.

Transport of Food.

7. There is still an active trade in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, and the supplies in Pubna are not said to be short, except in a very limited tract. Some 1,000 maunds of rice have been ordered by the Joint-Magistrate for gratuitous relief in that part, and will be sent out. The Magistrate of Rajshahye has sufficient supplies to open sales to his laborers, where there is the greatest demands for work and some difficulty in procuring supplies, this will relieve the hauts in the immediate neighbourhood. This tract is to the north of Tannore. The Burmah rice will be sold at 12 seers of 80 tolahs, which is about the equivalent of 10 seers of clean rice. A small quantity of rice has been purchased from Government by the relief committee of Moorshedabad.

Storage of Grain.

8. The transport work goes on very steadily and satisfactorily. There seems to be no reason to doubt that all the Government rice will be in position before the rains come on.

Advances.

9. I have nothing particular to record under this head. There has been no active demand for large loans. Some advances have been already made in Pubna, and others are applied for. The attention of the Collector of Pubna has been called to the rules regarding advances to cultivators, as it seemed that there was a tendency to imagine that Government would step in to advance to cultivators who had no permanent interest in their holdings to pledge as security. Some advances have been made to cultivators in one estate under direct management of Government, and in another the money will be paid away very shortly. These are petty estates, and the amounts given are not large.

10. The relief establishments of Moorshedabad and Rajahshye have been finally settled, and those for Pubna partially so. The committee are rather extravagant, I think, in their requirements in this respect, but a sufficient establishment will be proposed. Poor-houses have been opened in Rajshahye and in Pubna—

In Rajshahye	...	...	... 8
In Pubna	...	...	... 5

No poor-houses for the provision of cooked food have been opened in Moorshedabad, there being a great deal done in this way by annochatras maintained by private individuals; later it may possibly be found necessary to open some. Meanwhile, the committee are doing excellent work in providing employment on village works, and by the subsidiary measures of issuing jute and cotton to be worked up.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1874.

READ—

The Burdwan Commissioner's letter No. 23—S.R., dated 23rd April 1874, forwarding the district narratives of his division, for the fortnight ending 20th April.

1. *Bankoora.*—Though prices are easier and no marked change has occurred, the numbers on relief works have risen from 2,740 to 3,135, and the number of persons receiving charitable relief from 1,169 to 3,386. The Commissioner recommends the extension, to the distressed tract of Moheshra, of the concessions F and G of Government circular order No. 175, dated 17th January, *i.e.*, the grant of advances to traders and others to import grain, and to zemindars, to enable them to help their ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor will pass orders hereafter upon this point, which should have been separately submitted.

2. *Beerbhoom.*—In this district the numbers on works have apparently fallen from 3,606 to 3,115, while those receiving charitable relief have risen from 683 to 1,796. The continued want of rain is telling unfavorably both here and in Bankoora. Notwithstanding the case of suicide noticed by the Collector, which is ascribed to want of food, and the reports of other deaths in the native papers regarding which enquiry has just been ordered, it is manifest that in these districts the people have recourse to charitable relief with the utmost readiness, and considerable discrimination is required in its application. The Commissioner has rightly directed that the cloth woven under advances should be sold in Calcutta. A small sample should be forwarded to this office.

3. *Hooghly.*—The condition of this district is on the whole satisfactory. 4,060 persons are employed on works carried on by or with the help of Government, while 7,772 are on private works. There is a slight decrease since last fortnight. The number receiving charity is 1,140 against 901.

4. *Howrah.*—Mr. Grant still omits to give the numbers on the Howrah relief works, and the number receiving charitable relief. He should now be called upon to report this specially, and at once.

5. *Midnapore.*—This district is not one about which much anxiety need be felt; but there are 10,348 laborers on the roads and embankments, and a considerable tract suffers from the endemic fever. High prices, following on a condition reduced by fever, may possibly induce distress here and there. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to have the submission of the Midnapore report discontinued, but it may, with advantage, be made very much more concise.

6. *Burdwan.*—While distress is felt to a certain extent by the poorer classes in nearly all parts of this district, the state of things in Bood-bood and Cutwa is unsatisfactory in the extreme. Deaths are reported from both these sub-divisions, and the district officer merely chronicles the fact, without adding a word of explanation or comment. The Commissioner has submitted a special report on the subject and ordered immediate enquiry, the result of which he has been asked to forward. It may very probably turn out to be the fact, that casualties of this kind are to be explained here by the debilitated condition to which unfortunately many of the people are reduced by the endemic fever. Certainly, relief, charitable and other, seems to be afforded in great profusion, and food depôts were opened from fever funds long before any famine depôts were deemed necessary. Still the condition of this district demands serious

attention from the local officers. The number on relief works is 11,869, while 13,370 are in receipt of charitable relief. The numbers last week were about 13,000 on works, and 9,137 receiving charitable relief. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself visited the distressed tracts, and has given separate orders on all matters calling for decision.

7. The stoppage of the consignments of salt from Howrah on account of the demand of carriage for Government grain, referred to in paragraph 14 of the Commissioner's letter, has, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, been rectified ere now, as the Government of India has definitely limited the quantity of grain to be despatched, in order not to interfere with private traffic. The matter will, however, be brought to the notice of the proper authorities forthwith.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2659—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and guidance.

No. 2659½—S.R.

EXTRACT paragraph 7, and paragraph 14 of the Commisssioner's letter forwarded to the Government of India, Railway Department, for early orders.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1874.

No. 23—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 23rd April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in original, the district narratives for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

2. *Bankoora.*—The price of rice has fallen slightly, and there is no marked change in the condition of the people; but the number of persons employed on relief works and receiving charitable relief has increased considerably. On relief works 3,135 persons, including women and children, are employed daily against 2,740 of the previous fortnight; whilst 3,386 are receiving charitable relief daily against 1,169 of the previous fortnight.

3. The most important point in the Collector's narrative is the recommendation in paragraph 5 to extend concessions F. and G. of Government Circular order No. 175 of 17th January 1874 to the district of Bankoora. This recommendation should have been made the subject of a special report instead of being included in a narrative. I am, however, prepared to recommend that the concession should be at once made in Pergunnah Moheshra, where the condition of the people is much worse than in the other parts of the district. Pergunnah Moheshra was recently a part of Manbhoom, and it is therefore more generally similar to the condition of that district, where I believe that these concessions have been granted. The Collector will be requested to show cause why these concessions should be extended to any other parts or to the whole of the Bankoora district.

4. The heat of the weather, the dryness of the soil, and the absence of rain, are all telling unfavorably on the district.

5. *Beerbhoom.*—There has been a very small rise in the price of rice in this district; but the exportation of rice still continues almost unabated, being 10,359 maunds against 10,655 maunds of the previous fortnight. The number of persons employed daily on relief works appears to have fallen from 3,606

last fortnight, to 3,115 in the fortnight under report; but the last returns are manifestly defective. There is a very serious increase in the number of persons receiving charitable relief, which has risen from 683 of the last fortnight to 1,796 in the current fortnight. It is clear from the Collector's report that if great exertions had not been made in this district by the provision of timely relief works and charitable relief, there would have been considerable distress. The Collector mentions one unfortunate case of a chowkeedar who committed suicide owing to his inability to provide food for his wife and five children; but if it is considered how inadequate a chowkeedar's means are, in the best of times and under the most favorable circumstances, to enable him to support a wife and five children, this can hardly be taken as evidence of extreme distress, although the poor chowkeedars as a class, with their petty holdings of chakran lands, and with their miscellaneous sources of income reduced under the general pressure of the hard times, are doubtless great sufferers.

6. On the other hand, the Collector shows that there is a necessity of employing a real test of distress in the form of work, as, what he calls, "the light labor gang of women and children" at the sudder station was reduced from 1,300 to 150 on the application of real task-work, and the Collector describes them as "an idle gang of gossiping impostors," which I fear was true from what I have heard from other sources.

7. The conduct of Baboo Ram Rungun Chuckerbutty, the zemindar of Hitumpore, is again favorably noticed by the Collector, although no particulars are given of the form which his local charity is taking. I propose to instruct the Collector to send his stock of country cloth made from advances to weavers for sale in Calcutta at the best price procurable there, if the central relief committee will organise any agency for the purpose, as this seems to be the best plan of disposing of it, instead of underselling the local markets.

8. *Hooghly.*—The report on the condition of Hooghly is satisfactory. There has been a fall in the price of rice, and the Collector states that there is employment for all who want work. The total number of laborers employed on public and private works is 11,832 against 12,808 shown in the last fortnight; but the attempt to show the number of persons on private works is fallacious, and I think should be discontinued. In charitable relief, the figures of the two fortnights, when compared, show a slight reduction in the number of men relieved, and a not very large increase in the number of women and children :—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Men	234	210
Women	472	636
Children	195	294
Total ...	901	1,140

9. *Howrah.*—The Magistrate of Howrah states that there is no danger of distress even in Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore, unless the crop of boro rice fails, and of this there is very little fear, as a fresh supply of water has been given on the application of the ryots to the Collector of Hooghly by reopening the Bachoordah khall.

10. *Midnapore.*—The Collector states that rice continues abundant in the bazars generally, and it is the common impression, founded on very good evidence, that ample stocks are held. The Collector has again visited the Jungle mehals, and it is to be noted that all his apprehensions of there being a scarcity in that quarter are now considered by him to be clearly groundless. It is proposed to open a petty shop at Jhargram to endeavour to sell the rice, which has been purchased by the relief committee, at 16 seers for a rupee, or two seers below the open market rate.

11. There is some slight distress in Pergunanh Kassijorah, which is due to the inundations in July, followed by epidemic fever in October, and ample provision is being made to meet this. I would propose, unless otherwise directed, to discontinue the submission to Government of the fortnightly narratives from Midnapore, unless there is something in them of a grave and unexpected character.

12. *Burdwan.*—I regret to state that the report on the condition of Burdwan is not satisfactory, especially as regards the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions. I have read with deep concern the bare statements of the Collector, that deaths from starvation have occurred in Eral and Bhatkoondah

in the Bood-bood sub-division, and that many starving persons were found in Majooria and other villages visited by the sub-divisional officer. I have ordered immediate inquiries to be made regarding the time and circumstances of these deaths, and shall submit a special report on the subject, as well as on the two alleged deaths by suicide to avoid starvation, reported to the Cutwa sub-division.

13. At the same time it must be admitted that relief works and charitable relief are being carried out on an active and extensive scale in the Burdwan district. The application for a further grant of Rs. 50,000 for relief works was submitted to Government on 17th instant, the date on which it was received from the Collector, and the Collector has been authorised to advance any funds that are needed from his treasury in anticipation of the arrival of the sanction of Government. There is therefore no ground for the Collector's anxiety on the subject of want of funds for public relief works.

14. The attention of Government is requested to the remarks of the Raneegunge sub-divisional officer, quoted in paragraph 4 of the Collector's report under head "C"—Transport of food, regarding the detention of large invoices of salt at Howrah owing to the necessities of the grain traffic. A topic of this importance should have been at once specially reported by the Collector, instead of being kept for the fortnightly narrative, and I trust that immediate orders may be issued on it.

15. Statement No. 1, shows the average daily number of laborers employed on public relief works as 11,869. I am unable to compare this with the figures of the statement of the previous fortnight, as the figures in the printed copy sent to me by Government in lieu of the original manuscript are rather perplexing.

16. In statement No. 3 the number of recipients of daily charitable relief is returned as 13,370 of whom 2,900 are relieved at the expense of the Maharajah of Burdwan. In the previous fortnight the total daily number was returned at 9,137, of whom 2,150 were fed in the Maharajah's depôts.

17. I beg to annex a statement which I have had compiled in my office to show the comparative prices of rice in the districts of this division in the several months of scarcity in 1865-66, and 1873-74. The prices have been extracted by my Personal Assistant from the *Calcutta Gazette*, but no price-currents were published before November 1865.

18. The comparative prices in *November* 1865 and November 1873 were as follows in seers for the rupee :—

	1865.	1873.
Burdwan	12¾	15
Bankoora	17½	14 1/16
Beerbhoom	13½	15 2/16
Midnapore	13	20 1/16
Hooghly	12½	12⅞
Howrah	12¾	13¾

In April the comparative prices were—

	1866.	1874.
Burdwan	12 7/16	13½
Bankoora	12⅝	13 13/16
Beerbhoom	12	13
Midnapore	10⅜	18
Hooghly	11⅛	12½
Howrah	12 3/16	13¼

19. The figures show very clearly how much more favorably Midnapore is situated in 1873-74 than in 1865-66, and the depression of prices in the other districts has been very gradual this season.

20. I also annex copy of a statement showing the process made up to 4th April, in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 in this division. It is indicative of the very considerable increase of work which has been thrown on the district officers, and also on this office, as every advance sanctioned by the Collectors and their subordinates has to be reported to this office, and there have been several appeals made on account of applications rejected. Out of a total sum of Rs. 3,30,371 applied for, only Rs. 1,51,568 have been granted, and the whole of this sum has not been drawn by the parties entitled to receive it. The figures in the statement are obviously incorrect, and district officers have been supplied with a new form of return to be filled up, which will, I hope, enable me to give the correct figures next fortnight.

Comparative Statement of the prices of coarse rice for each month from September 1865 *to September* 1866, *and from September* 1873 *to April* 1874. *(Number of seers of 80 tolahs weight retailed for a rupee.)*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	November 1865.	December 1865.	January 1866.	February 1866.	March 1866.	April 1866.	May 1866.	June 1866.	July 1866.	August 1866.	September 1866.	September 1873.	October 1873.	November 1873.	December 1873.	January 1874.	February 1874.	March 1874.	April 1874.
	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.
Burdwan	12½	15⅝	14	13½	12 2/16	12 7/16	12	10½	8½	8	8½	21⅓	16½	15	15⅝	14 2/16	13⅜	13 7/16	13⅞
Bankoora	17⅕	17	15¼	13⅗	12	12⅜	11¼	8	7⅜	6½	7⅜	16	15¾	14 13/16	15½	14 7/16	13 2/16	13 2/16	13 13/16
Beerbhoom	13½	14½	10⅜	11⅞	11½	12	12	10	9	8½	8¼	19	15½	15 2/16	14½	13½	12 2/16	13 5/16	13
Midnapore	13	14	12½	11	10½	10⅜	9 2/16	8⅞	7½	6 5/16	6½	25	22	20 5/16	18⅞	18⅝	16⅜	18	18
Hooghly	12½	12½	12	12½	11 4/16	11½	11	10	8½	7⅞	8¼	19	15¾	12⅜	13	12 1/16	11⅛	12⅜	12½
Howrah	12⅞	12½	13½	12⅝	12	12 2/16	11½	10¼	8½	8	9	20	18½	13⅜	12 11/16	13 2/16	12 2/16	14	13½

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
BURDWAN DIVISION.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

Statement shewing the progress made up to 11th April 1874, in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871.

District.	Received.		Struck off.		Granted.		Pending.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	710	2,87,368	398	1,18,098	88	30,194	314	1,39,076	
Bankoora	669	17,609*A*	396	8,600*B*	67	25,368	206	59,374	*A.*—This is on account of 54 applications. *B.*—This is on account of 32 applications.
Beerbhoom	544	14,554*C*	256	15,810*D*	145	69,445	163	63,158	*C.*—This is on account of 48 applications. *D.*—This is on account of 32 applications.
Midnapore	56*	.....	15	.....	6	.....	35	.....	* Progress reported up to 4th April and amount not reported.
Hooghly	182	10,840*E*	81	8,280*F*	34	26,561	67	33,580	*E.*—This is on account of 9 applications. *F.*—This is on account of 12 applications.
Total ...	2,161	3,30,371	1,036	1,48,788	340	1,51,568	785	2,95,088	

C. T. Buckland,
Commissioner.

No. 103, dated Bankoorah, the 20th April 1874.

From—W. R. Larminie, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoorah,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

State of the Country.

2. The supply of rice and other grains is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly. Best rice is procurable in Bankoora at 12 seers per rupee, common rice at 13¾ seers, and coarse rice at 14 seers 6 chittacks per rupee. Dâl can be had at 14 seers, and wheat and barley at 14¼ seers and 21 seers respectively.

3. No rain has fallen, and it is now required for the growing crops of cotton, teel, and indigo.

4. There is no marked change in the condition of the people; but the numbers receiving charitable relief have largely increased, as have also the numbers on relief works. Weavers are coming in for advances, and the smaller agriculturists are feeling the distress. No cases of starvation have been reported, nor have there been any serious grain-thefts or robberies.

5. The question of giving advances of rice must be settled soon. In pergunnah Moheshra especially the mahajuns are of a petty character, and their stores have been exhausted by three successive bad seasons. They will not, as a rule, be able to advance much rice, if unassisted, but can in most cases furnish security. I therefore urge that concessions F and G, noted in Government Circular No. 175—S.R., dated 17th January 1874, be made applicable to this district.

Relief Works.

6. The annexed table shows the number now employed. The Executive Engineer is laying out three new roads, two in Chatna and one in Ondah. The very dry weather has rendered earthwork difficult, and has in some places stopped the excavation of tanks by private individuals. A heavy shower of rain would be of incalculable benefit.

Advances to Private Parties.

7. The total number of applications for advances is now 428. Orders have been issued to pay Rs. 34,986, out of which Rs. 28,013 have been actually drawn from the treasury.

Charitable Relief.

8. As will be seen from the accompanying table, the numbers receiving charitable relief have largely increased. The system adopted in the relief centres is a simple one. The name of each approved applicant with serial number attached is registered. A ticket with

corresponding number and name is given to the applicant who is entitled, on presentation of his ticket, to his dole of rice, &c. A mark is then placed opposite his name in the register for that date. I have opened another relief centre at Gogra in the south of Moheshra, as Saltora did not appear to be sufficiently near. A number of women are employed in husking paddy. They are allowed to take the grain away to their own homes, and bring back the cleaned rice each day. The weaver class receive advances, and cocoons are supplied to the women who are accustomed to spin silk thread. Considerable difficulty is experienced in supplying light work to the more respectable women. Trades are so numerous that it is well nigh impossible to suit all; and a confectioner, for instance, cannot spin, nor can a bead-maker weave gunny. Paddy-husking is the best general occupation we have been able to find. Relief is, however, being given wherever required, and labor is exacted as far as possible.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

1. One central committee.
2. Fourteen sub-committees.
3. Nine.
4. None.
5. Twenty.
6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the last fortnight:—

Bankoorah	633	Tiluri	107
Chatna	36	Kustholia	121
Bishenpore	199	Palera	256
Ondah .. .	97	Bakoolia	65
Gangajulghatty ..	183	Saltora	309
Mejia	843	Mohishna	88
Burjorah	5	Adra	192
Joypore	62		
Teleshair	24	Total ..	3,386
Taldangra	166		

Gogra only just opened.
Other returns not received.

Besides these, about 423 persons received casual relief from the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

BANKOORAH DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor employed.

DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.	Men	1,689
	Women	1,332
	Children	114
	Total employed daily ..	3,135

BANKOORAH COLLECTORATE,
The 20th April 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 63, dated Soory, the 20th April 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Prices have slightly risen since last report, and continue to show a rising tendency; the prospects of the district have certainly in no wise improved during the fortnight, the continued drought, excessive heat, and parching westerly winds, being very unfavorable to the growing crops, and to all agricultural operations, and exhausting the already scanty stores of water in the village tanks. The corruption of the water-supplies is the probable cause of the virulent cholera-epidemic which has been prevalent throughout the district, for the last month, causing much mortality, and great alarm, especially in the sudder station where there was quite a panic among the natives for some days, many of the upper rank flying the place. The disease is now happily abated, but has by no means disappeared. The is as yet no difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies at the current bazar rates in the principal marts (*vide* Appendix I). No grain robberies have occurred, and no deaths from starvation during the fortnight. I regret, however, to have to report a case of apparent

misery; a chowkeydar, stung by the reproaches of his wife, whom with their five children, he had failed to provide with food for an entire day, having committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree. On hearing of the occurrence I at once ordered the wife and family to be placed on the charitable relief list of the circle, and the fact that they managed to subsist through the interval shows that they were not reduced to the last extremity; the man must have been but a poor creature, as there were relief works not far from his village which he could have had recourse to. Somewhat alarming accounts of the condition of the Sonthals of this district have become current from Missionary sources; but the special enquiries instituted by me have failed to discover any distress calling for immediate relief measures, though the state of many of these people, living from hand-to-mouth, requires watchfulness; in this the Missionaries might, from their position, be of great service but for their unfortunate readiness to swallow and circulate without investigation any stupid story told them by a Sonthal. As regards the other quarters of the district, misery is at yet pretty well kept under by the numerous relief works, public and private, in progress; without them I have no doubt many of the poorer classes would have succumbed before now; but by their aid they are enabled to support themselves, and in many cases helpless people besides, who are unwilling to have recourse to the alms-houses, while the district is at the same time being benefited by works of sterling permanent utility which will well repay the expenditure.

B.—Relief Works.

Three new relief works, Nos. 9, 10, 11, have been started duirng the fortnight, viz. the metalling of the Ahmedpore-Laghatta road (9), the embankment of the Poorunder-pore-Adjai road (10), and the construction of the Mularpore-Mouressur road (11), all absolutely necessary to give employment to the laborers withdrawn from other completed relief-works, and others. Estimates of the proposed roads from Bulpore to Benglehattra, and from Laghatta to Kulgram have been already submitted to you and await sanction; in all probability both will prove necessary as relief works, as well as the proposed road from Mullarpore to Doomka, which would secure the Sonthals of that border. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds is shown in the Appendix form C.; the numbers of the light labor gang of women and children employed by the Soory township suddenly fell from about 1,300 to about 150 on my putting all able for it to task-work some ten days ago, though they can earn more in this way than the daily allowance they before received for doing little or nothing; indeed, I subsequently learned that several left real work at which they were earning two annas per diem to join this idle gang of gossiping impostors, which at once broke up and dispersed when real work was required of them, leaving a small residuum of *bonâ-fide* laborers.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Exportation of rice continues; that of the fortnight ending 11th instant was 10,359 maunds.

D.—Storage of Grain.

None, with the exception of that by the charitable relief committee adverted to in my last fortnightly report.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Are shewn in Appendix Table II.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Vide Appendix Statement II. During the fortnight all thanas and outposts (except Soory and Labpore, Mahomedbazar, Ilambazar, Shahpore, and Soorool, at or in the neighbourhood of which relief centres had been already established, and Cynthia, where charitable relief is not yet required) have been made relief centres, and the officers in charge entrusted with the weekly distribution of food to the helpless destitute. A separate relief centre has been established at Ahmudpore under a paid relief superintendent, who has been instructed to employ all the able-bodied paupers in receipt of relief there on the village tanks and roads, and I contemplate extending this system to the thanas and outposts, as the strain on the already overworked police is becoming excessive at Doobrajpore. Extensive relief is given by the generous zemindar, Baboo Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty, both by employment and by charity. A large number of weavers are now on the relief list, some receiving money advances repaid in cloth, and some advances of thread, in the manufacture of which many poor women are employed, the cotton being supplied, with small money advances, by the charitable relief committee.* I have now a large stock of country cloth in store, but unfortunately there is no sale for it here, and I fear it is too coarse to take in Calcutta. The expenditure up to 18th instant is Rs. 5,617-5-1¼.

* Husking "dhan" for the relief centres also employs many women on receipt of charitable relief.

G.—Financial Results.

Rs. 26,760 have been drawn from the treasury up to date, on certificates granted under the Land Improvement Act; Rs. 27,459 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Jones of Gountia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishuree Mohun Roy of Naguree, and Rs. 50 to the munduls of Kuliara, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 1,341-5 have been expended on the municipal gang from the town fund; Rs. 3,565-8 have been placed to credit of the charitable relief fund on account of the Government subscription up to date.

2. In conclusion, I may venture to predict that, if we can tide over the next eight weeks safely, and the rains set in, and continue seasonably, with the result of a good harvest, the district is secure; but should the rains be delayed, or insufficient, the strain will be severe and tax our utmost energies.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom, during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 11*th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—	
Men	32,302
Women	10,685
Children	833
Total ..	43,820
Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—	
Men	2,299
Women	757
Children	59
Total ..	3,115
Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—	
Men	1,608
Women	308
Children	104
Total ..	2,020

Appendix Table 2.

Statement showing the number of applications under the Land Improvement Act, XXVI of 1871, *up to* 18*th April* 1874.

			Amount. Rs.
Number of applications registered,	557	..	2,41,202
,, of applications disposed of,	436	..	1,91,463
,, of applications granted,	180	..	66,900
,, of applications refused,	256	..	1,16,547
,, of applications pending,	121	..	57,755
,, of certificates drawn,	65	..	26,760

Appendix Statement 2.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 18*th April* 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	7
,, of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	6
,, of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers ..	1
,, of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	6

Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief 5

Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily .. 1,796

REMARKS:—A central committee and six sub-committees have been formed. Rice is distributed gratuitously in Soory, Surool, Labpore, Mouressar, and Batikar, by members of the sub-committees at their own houses. At Soory, Surool, Labpore, and Ilambazar, advances of thread and cotton are made to distressed weavers and poor women by the committee-men. A regular relief circle, manned by a special superintendent, has been opened at Ahmedpore, Thana Kusbah, and rice stored at most of the thanas and some of the outposts for distribution to the helpless indigent by the officers in charge. All accounts are submitted to the district committee.

No. 33, dated Hooghly, the 18th April 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, ESQ., Officiating Collector, Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for the period 4th to 18th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

2. A new *hât* has been established at Jadubpore in thanna Hooghly. There is abundance of grain in the bazars everywhere. In Pandooah the five principal *hâts*, Boinchee, Pandooah, Dwarbasini, and Khanyan are well supplied, but the village bazars contain small though sufficient supplies.

Kind and price of rice selling at certain specified principal marts.

3. The annexed price current shews a slight tendency to a fall in price.

Price Current of Food-Grains.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
		Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
Number.	Names of principal marts.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.
1	Baboogunge, in Hooghly	13	12½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
2	Chinsurah Khoora Bazar	13	12½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
3	Balore	...	...	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
4	Jeekrapotahgunge	14	13½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	13, 13½	12½, 13, 13½	14½	13½, 14
5	Serampore	12	12	20	20	8, 9	8, 9	12, 13	12, 13	13, 14	13, 14
6	Chunditollah	...	...	...	...	11½	11½	13½	13½, 14½	13	13
7	Boidyabatty	12	12	17½	17½	8	8	14	13, 14	13½	13½
8	Bhudessur...	14	13½	20	20	12	12	13½	14	14	14½

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and the like.

4. No further information than that supplied in previous narratives has been obtained.

Rainfall, if any.

5. There was no rain any where in the district.

State of the crops.

6. The til crop is suffering from drought except in Dhunyakhalee. Vegetables are suffering from the same cause in Boidyabatty, Hooghly, Bansbarya, and Pandooa. A fair mango crop is expected. 100 beeghas of joli dhan on churs in thana Balagurh are doing fairly.

Condition of the people.

7. There is employment for all who are willing to labor on public and private works, such as thatching, hedging, and ditching, and digging tanks. No deaths from starvation occurred in the fortnight. Isolated cases of distress are relieved by sub-committees in the villages. Indigent travellers are given a meal of cooked rice, dal and vegetables from serais on the Grand Trunk Road. Old Benares Road and Boidyabatty feeder road. Sick travellers are sent into Hospital. There is a good deal of sporadic cholera about.

Grain-thefts and robberies.

8. Two cases of grain-theft were reported, but both turned out false on investigation.

Condition of special tracts.

9. No tracts are in a specially distressed condition.

10. B.—Relief Works. *Sudder Sub-division.*

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Dhanyakhallee Road ..	333	By purchase in bazar.	Good ..	3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki given daily.	Partly supplied by Department, partly by Contractors, partly by Coolies.	Moulders and Cartmen, local; rest foreign.
Tribeny bridge repairs* ..	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto, but carpenters get 6 annas 3 pie per diem.	Ditto	All local.
Pandooa and Culna Road ..	250	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki given daily.	Ditto	175 local, 75 foreign.
Tribeny to Gooptiparah ..	30	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Muggra to Bhastara ..	40	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dhunyakhallee to Khanpore Road.*	34	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All Mahomedans and local, some agriculturists, but chiefly laborers.
Moolye to Jamgram Road ..	62	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Partly laborers, partly cultivators, all local.
Koolapara to Nischindpore..	76	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dakchara to Bullagurh ..	147	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhastara to Gooroop ..	114	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki daily.	Ditto	Local, petty cultivators. Road being made by Baboo Juggessur Singh, Road Cess Commissioner.
Dhunyakalee to Bhastara ..	108	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mohanad to Gopikantpore ..	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto being made by Reverend Jogodish Bhuttacharjea, Missionary.
Boinchee village roads ..	82	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Baboo Beharylal Mookerjee, Road Cess Commissioner.
Total ..	1,326, of which 1,068 are local, including day laborers and cultivators.					

* Note.—The Tribeny bridge was taken up in the fortnight, it was found to be in a dangerous state. The Dhunyakhalee to Khanpore road was taken up to give employment during the fortnight. The branch Grand Trunk Road shown in the Sudder Sub-division in last narrative is now shown in Serampore Sub-division to which it properly belongs.

Serampore Sub-division.

Branch Grand Trunk Road	12	Purchase in bazar	Fair ..	3½ to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki daily.	Partly by Department, partly by contractors, partly by coolies.	Not local.
Boidyabatty Strand Road ..	8	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nowgong to Sheakhalla Road	160	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Boidyabatti Feeder Road ..	18	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Old Benares Road ..	130	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tarkessur Road ..	12	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Jonye to Bora ..	63	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	All local, 14 cultivators, rest laborers, work under Baboo Anuroop Mookerjee, Zemindar.
Connugger to Jonye Road..	39	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Not local.
Total ..	342, of whom only 75 are local, and only 14 are cultivators.					

NOTE.—Branch Grand Trunk Road was shown in Sudder Sub-division by mistake in last narrative. Boydyabatty Strand Road taken up in fortnight.

11. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

12. The following statement is of private works :—

	Thana.	Number of coolies.	Number local.
SUDDER ...	Bansberiah ..	1,000	404
	Bullagurh ..	307	262
	Pandooah ..	1,118	241
	Dhuniakhalee ..	830	220
	Hooghly ..	600	414
SERAMPORE ..	Serampore ..	1,219	292
	Boidobatty ..	215	19
	Hurripal ..	474	176
	Chunditollah ..	703	186
	Kristonoghore ..	313	151
	Total ..	6,779	2,365

13. This excludes 2,885 mill hands, and 1,100 men employed on the Calcutta Municipal brick-works at Kotrung.

14. Beside this, Baboos Joykissen Mookerjee and Rajkissen Banerjee are employing 110 foreign and 60 local coolies on the excavation of the Ghea Nuddee in thana Hooghly at their own expense.

15. In the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality 823 laborers are now employed in digging 35 tanks, at the expense of the proprietors, under Section 72, Act III (B. C.), 1864, as they were in an offensive state. Of the laborers, 567 are men and 256 are women.

16. From the Serampore Municipality no return has been received.

17. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	No. of coolies.	Condition.	Remarks.
Boydyabatty ...	Canal to connect Kanna Nuddee with Sursutty.	582	Good ...	Not local.
Dhuniakhalee, Hurripal, Kristonoghore.	Ordinary embankment repairs.	About 100	Good ...	Local.

18. The Executive Engineer states that the demand for labor between Burdwan and Ampta, on the banks of the Damoodur, is not much above that of ordinary years, but above Burdwan there is a marked increase.

19. On 28 tanks being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, a daily average number of 1,639 laborers, of whom 464 are local, are being employed.

20. Summary of above works :—

	Number of laborers.
Government works—	
Road Commissioner's works under Executive Engineer ...	1,347
Ditto ditto supervised by private parties ...	392
Embankment and irrigation works	682
Works under advances from Government	1,639
Private works—	
Under Municipal orders	823
Spontaneously, including Ghea Nuddee	6,949
Total ...	11,832

C—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

21. 15,000 maunds of rice and 7,612 maunds of paddy are stated by the police to have been imported into Serampore thana by water.

22. The railway traffic returns give the results shewn in the following statement:—

Fortnight ending 11*th April* 1874.

UP.—OUTWARD, *i.e.*, DESPATCHED FROM STATIONS.

	Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	TOTAL.
Rice.				
Serampore	...	274	.....	274
Chandernagore	21	6,556	5,909	12,486
Hooghly	18	150	.....	168
Mugrah	.....	14,843	.....	14,843
Pandooah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	39	21,823	5,909	27,771
Other food-grains.				
Serampore	.....	638	.....	638
Chandernagore	901	.....	.....	901
Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mugrah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah	11	.....	.....	11
Total ...	912	638	.....	1,550

DOWN.—INWARD, *i.e.*, PUT DOWN AT STATIONS.

Rice.				
Serampore	...	....	....	....
Chandernagore	....	....	....	....
Hooghly	148	228	....	376
Mugrah	....	....	....	....
Pandooah	101	....	....	101
Total ..	249	228	....	477
Other food the grains.				
Serampore	....	....	....	....
Chandernagore	....	....	....	....
Hooghly	....	....	....	....
Mugrah	....	....	....	....
Pandooah	88	....	....	88
Total ..	88	....	....	88

In addition 142 maunds up inward to Pandooah
" 27 maunds up ditto Chandernagore.

Comparing this with the statement submitted with the last narrative, the following results are apparent: Slightly less rice was exported to the stations between Jamtara and Barrh from Chandernagore, and slightly more of other food-grains. The exports up-country from Mugrah have also slightly diminished; those from Pandooah station have ceased. In my last narrative I stated that I believed that the 310 maunds exported from Pandooah to Behar came from Culna or Gobindgunge by bullock-cart. In this fortnight 101 maunds have been imported to Pandooah, probably from the neighbourhood of Mymaree or Saktigurh, and in addition 142 maunds from Calcutta way has been imported to Pandooah, and 27 maunds from the same direction to Chandernagore for the supply of local markets.

D.—Storage of Grain at Government Relief Works.

23. Beyond a maund at each of the serais on the principal roads, there is no storage of grain at relief works.

E.—Advances to private parties.

		Rs.
24.	Advances for grain already reported	18,000
	In fortnight	*Nil.*
		18,000
	Advances to Municipalities	*Nil.*
	Ditto under Tuccavee Act already reported ...	26,661
	Ditto in fortnight	*Nil.*

One tuccavee advance has been ordered, but the party has not appeared to take the certificate.

F.—Charitable Relief.

25.	Number of committees as yet appointed—	
	District Committee	1
	Sub-divisional ditto	1
	Sub-Committees	144
		146
	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief	7
	Number of persons relieved .. Men	210
	Women	636
	Children	294

The serais shewn in column 4 are described in last report. They are established for relief of travellers, who often enter this district both from the east and west in a very distressed condition. They are given one cooked meal, and if then unable or unwilling to proceed, their condition is inquired into, and they are fed or sent into hospital, as the case may demand. 62 men, 23 women, 12 children, all travellers, were thus relieved in this fortnight out of the numbers given above.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has promised to establish a depôt for cooked food at Bansberiah. I could have wished that it should have been nearer Chinsurah, but it will be of considerable use.

G.—Financial Results.

26. The disbursements made to the Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows:—

	To Executive Engineer	*Nil.*
	To zemindars, road cess commissioners, &c., for repairs of roads	2,819 0 0

27. Nothing was paid away in tuccavee advances, or to the district committee from Government Funds during the fortnight.

28. The local subscriptions paid in to the charitable committee were—

		Rs. A. P.
Up to date of last narrative		5,387 0 0
During the fortnight ...	Hooghly	172 15 0
	Serampore	250 0 0
	Total ...	5,809 15 0

29. No orders for doubling the amount were passed during the fortnight.

30. The disbursements are as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
Up to date of last narrative	1,775 11 9
During the fortnight	1,790 3 0
Total ..	3,565 14 9

Rs. 2,000 has been received in aid of the local subscriptions from the central committee.

Dated Howrah, the 19th April 1874.

From—T. GRANT, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Howrah,
To—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN continuation of previous fortnightly reports, I have but one thing to add. The boro crop in this district is now in various stages of maturity. Some is even now ready for the sickle, whilst some is still young. By the end of the four weeks from this time the whole will have been reaped. The crop promises very well indeed, and the ryots everywhere express themselves as being content with their prospects; and all people concur in stating that if the crop continues as well as it now promises, there will be no distress from deficient crops in the district.

But there is a very general cry for rain, and the people of Khanakool have petitioned the Collector of Hooghly to let in some more water through the Bachoordah Khall. At Juggutbullubpore also the people are irrigating their lands with all the water that is available.

This supply of water is wanted for such boro rice as is still young, and for such as has this year been grown on land unusually high for such a crop. But it is principally required for the purpose of preparing the lands for the aous crop. It is greatly needed for this purpose. The boro rice, which can still benefit by water, is very insignificant in quantity; but unless we get rain soon, it will be almost impossible to prepare the soil for the aous crop.

As I write clouds are gathering, and there are signs of rain. But even if no rain falls, it is to be remembered that the aous harvest of this district is, at the best, a very small one, and that the boro crop, which is now almost out of danger, is an unusually heavy one.

In every other respect I have no alteration to notify as having occurred since my last report. The people continue to be decidedly cheerful; plenty of food is procurable in every part of the district at prices comparatively low and which have no tendency to rise; the demand for labor still greatly exceeds the supply, and hardly any is procurable for our roads. There is no danger of distress except in Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore, nor any danger in these two thanas unless the boro crop fails—a contingency of which every day materially lessens the possibility.

No. 40, dated Midnapore Collectorate, the 20th April 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly report of this district for the period terminating on the 18th April.

A.

2. Rice continues abundant in the bazars generally, and it is the common impression, founded on very good evidence, that ample stocks are held. There has been no rain during the fortnight, as it could hardly have been anticipated, it cannot be said to have done unexpected injury, but both the indigo, the mulberry, and the boro rice will be greatly benefited by a few good showers.

3. During the fortnight I have visited the relief works in Beenpore and in the Jambonee estate, and made special enquiries regarding the food-supply. I found in the Dahijuree haut* on Thursday, the 10th April, that the mhowa fruit was particularly abundant, there was even more of it than of rice tendered for sale; it has proved a great resource this year. On the other hand, I found rice being imported from Singbhoom, and even from Mohurbhunje. The crops west of the jungle mehals have been fair, and in some places even good. The bad crops in the jungle mehals have, on the other hand, put an end to the usual exportation eastwards, hence they are at present receiving and not giving out grain, and all my apprehensions of there being a scarcity, which, as my calculations and arguments shewed, were based entirely on the assumption that these thanas could not look for help to Chota Nagpore, are now clearly groundless.

* This is the principal haut in the jungle mehals.

4. Still, it is a fact that there are places where, except on haut days and by going to the hauts, rice is not procurable. The price at Jhargram, the head-quarters of the thana of that name, is quoted at 18 seers the rupee, and all that is sold is sold at that price; but I have it on unquestionable authority that four or five days ago it could not be procured, even though the rate of a rupee for 14 seers was offered.

5. This is easily explicable if the very undeveloped state of trade in those tracts is considered. At Jhargram the whole population, with scanty exceptions, is agricultural; the better-to-do people have their own stores, which they will not sell; several persons hold stocks, but they have laid out a regular policy to hold back till prices are higher, petty purchasers, even at a high rate, will not tempt them to change. On the other hand, Jhargram is surrounded by a belt of jungle, the persons in need of rice are comparatively few, and, looking to the risk and small room for business, importers do not care to trouble themselves about it.

6. I therefore propose to open a petty shop there to sell at 16 seers the rupee (2 seers the rupee dearer than the haut price), and though the amount which will be sold will not be large, I am assured that it will be a great relief to coolies and others who have no rice of their own, to be enabled to buy even at that rate in small quantities and as they need it. The rice sold will be that which has already been purchased by the relief committee, and the sales will be supervised by them, and on their account.

7. The reports of the sub-divisions are annexed. Those for Gurbeta and Contai call for no remark. The Tumlook Deputy Collector has submitted no return, but two reports on the distress in Kassijorah have been received from him, and I annex these for perusal.

8. Kassijora must now be considered a second relief circle under the sub-divisional officer at Tumlook. The villages in distress are so small that I cannot identify them, and I have therefore called for a rough map showing their relative positions. Till this is known it is impossible to decide where the relief centres should be fixed. I have also called upon the Deputy Collector, in reply, to endeavour to introduce some labour test, however light, as a check against fraud, meanwhile to continue his relief operations till the work is organised. On the receipt of the map, at least two food-depôts will be started, and the question of removing any dispensary to one of these villages will be considered. We have two fever dispensaries already in the tract over which these villages extend, while two more are on the margin of it. I am averse to establishing more dispensaries at this season of the year, and in the present state of the fund, but would transfer any dispensary that could be advantageously moved.

B.

9. There would be in Midnapore considerable distress were it not for the ample provision that has been made for labour. The figures given below will shew that the ordinary and special relief works provide for a considerable portion of the laboring population.

10. The following is a return of the laborers employed during the last week :—

	Daily average.
Exe.-Engr., Northern Embankment Division ...	... 585
Ditto ditto Cossye Division, skilled ...	... 417
,, ,, ,, unskilled ...	... 4,949
Ghattal and Chundercona road } Exe.-Engr., of Midnapore } ...	... 423
Exe.-Engr., Hidgelee Division ...	... 2,333
Jambonee estate ...	... 226
Lodasye to Dabejuree ...	... 22
Dabejuree to Pooreehati ...	... 12
Lodasye to Mohapaul ...	... 24
Midnapore to Burdwan ...	... 282
Bombay Road	... 98
* Dabejuree to Lallghur	... 163
* Chandro to Jhargram	... 210
* Bunpore to Seldah	... 49
* Bunpore to Ramghur	... 35
* Keshpore to Narajole	... 520
	10,348

C.

11. Blank.

D.

12. Blank.

E.

13. All the applications for advances that I have submitted have been refused by you, generally owing to the security being an intermediate interest, and to the landlord (usually Messrs. Watson and Co.) being opposed to the advance.

F.

14. Owing to some cause at present unknown to me, the return from the temporary Deputy Collector has not been received, hence the figures under this heading will be given in a supplementary report. One more relief circle has been opened in Pergunnah Kassijora, Thana Panscoora, where the distress is due to inundations in July, followed by epidemic fever in October, which still rages, though with diminished violence.

15. The epidemic food-depôts and the famine food-depôts will be amalgamated under your orders. Only one such depôt will be necessary at Chundercona and Keerpoy instead of two, as formerly.

16. There will be then four food-depôts, and another will probably be immediately added.

17. The precise number receiving food-relief will be given in the supplementary report, it is about 320 per diem.

18. Hitherto under this head we have only shewn advances for the purchase of seed-grain, advances for agricultural improvements, and Government donations to meet subscriptions. The expenditure on these heads was Rs. 2,954-10-0 up to the end of last week, and no further expenditure has been incurred during the week.

19. The expenditure from the district road fund has not been shewn. If this ought also to be included, your instructions to that effect are solicited.

Those marked thus * are special relief roads opened this year. I visited three of them during the fortnight.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the sub-division of Gurbeta, dated the 17th March 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar, &c.—Supply of grains in the bazar is equal to the demand, there being no instance of people able to pay remaining unprovided. Prices have undergone no change for the worse; about 16 seers of common rice may be had at one rupee.

2. There has been no rainfall worth mentioning, excepting only a few passing drops. Weather is getting hot in earnest, high winds often prevailing. There is no important food-crop on the ground, excepting the boro, which is doing well.

3. Of the condition of the people the worst feature has not yet appeared. Distress is everywhere being felt amongst the poorest class; but no case of actual starvation has been noticed.

B.—Relief Works.

No relief works have been opened in Bogri, it appears that a road from Kharkusma to Kayapat was contemplated by the former sub-divisional officer. This work, if undertaken, will considerably help the laboring poor of these parts. Moreover, this road, when completed, will benefit the trade with Kayapat.

C.—Transport of Food.

Grain is yet pouring in from the south.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their results.

There is no likelihood of anyone applying for advances for purchase and storage of grain. Only one more application under the Land Improvement Act has been made during the past fortnight.

F.—Charitable Relief.

A general meeting of the substantial gentlemen of Bogri was held, in which about Rs. 550 was subscribed. Another meeting will be held soon in which the measures for relief purposes will be contemplated.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sub-division of Contai, for the fortnight ending Wednesday, the 15th April 1874.

State of the Country.

There is no want of grain in the markets of this sub-division. The rates at which the paddy is now sold in the bazar are Rs. 1-3 and 1-4 per maund. There was no rain during the fortnight, but public health is generally good.

Relief Works.

No other relief works commenced, except that at Juki, mentioned in former reports. No cases of distress have been reported as yet.

No. 26, dated Tumlook, the 14th April, 1874.

Memo. by—Baboo Tariny Churn Mitter, Deputy Collector of Tumlook.

Copy submitted to the Collector of Midnapore with reference to his letter No. 49, dated the 7th instant.

From—Baboo Shama Pada Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook,
To—The Secretary to the Famine Relief Sub-Committee, Tumlook.

In conformity with your order dated 2nd instant, directing me to visit the distressed portion of pergunnahs Gagnapore and Kasijora, and to submit my report within the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that I first visited Gurbani (Gagnapore) and its adjoining villages, viz., Aror, Shosia, Rajhati, then went to Agabeaz and Ghosepore, and took down the names of the persons presenting palpable symptoms of fever and famine, and recorded all the particulars you want to be informed of for your report to the District Relief Committee. The people whose names appear in the annexed table are the *sufferers* in the truest sense of the term, having no other means of support than the charity of the well-to-do inhabitants of the villages, and it is to these famished people I distributed grain gratuitously. I have little or no time in drawing up a full and exhaustive report; I shall therefore summarize facts and place before you a tabular view embracing everything that will serve to furnish materials for your report to the District Committee. Next I visited a place named Haur, about half a mile to the south of Ghosepore. This village consists of about 80 or 90 households, which present the most miserable aspect. But inasmuch as the place is not included in the list of distressed villages, I did not venture to distribute grain to its suffering inhabitants. This place ought to receive the first attention the next time that any reliable officer comes to the relief of the distressed in this quarter of pergunnah Gagnapore. I then visited Kannara and Krishnagur. The latter village presents signs of distress, and there are a limited number of actually starving sufferers. After distributing some grain to these helpless people I visited Ratulia and Paltaberia. Here also I met with some famine and fever-stricken sufferers, who are absolutely in want of

food, and after distributing grain to them I started for Nowadah. This place is inhabited by a large number of well-to-do people, several of whom have undertaken to support the comparatively few sufferers who are in absolute want of food. After distributing some grain to those who have been denied the indulgence, I visited Nandbari, which is worse off. I also distributed grain here. I next visited Mankhanda, Alalpore, Rajnagur, Chiana, and Anupgunge. Alalpara is inhabited by a few people, and about a fourth of its population requires gratuitous relief. Rajnagur and Chiana are replete with famished inhabitants. In Anupgunge very few came to seek gratuitous assistance. I distributed grain to those only who are actually starving. The stock of money allowed me to purchase grain for distribution having been exhausted, and the time running short, I was obliged to start for Tumlook without touching other places more or less visited by famine and fever. I may here remark that Garbari, Aror, Soshia, Rajbati, and Haur, and some villages in pergunnah Gagnapore are in a most miserable predicament.

All the places visited by me have been ravaged by epidemic fever. In the villages especially above alluded to in pergunnah Gagnapore, there is not a single soul the health of whom is not affected by malarious fever, and about 12 annas of the population of Ratulia, Paltaberia, Noada, Nundbaria, Allalpur, Rajnagur, Binjarpore, Chiara, and Anupgunge have been laid up with this "fell disease"—a disease which has undoubtedly contributed to incapacitate the lower order of the population. There is no doctor or native medical practitioner in any of the above villages save one at Noada, who is an independent practitioner, and who would not attend the sick except on a valuable consideration which the majority of the people can ill afford. The table will show that the fever-stricken people are too weak and emaciated to go to Pratappore or Shahpore charitable dispensary. I should therefore be the first person to recommend the appointment of at least four native doctors who will visit the above villages at least three days in a week, and who will distribute medicine gratuitously. Unless this be done in concurrence with the gratuitous distribution of cooked food among the famine and fever-stricken population, no good is expected to result by the latter undertaking alone. But if both the schemes be regularly and smoothly worked out at the same time for at least three months, the condition of the people is likely to be ameliorated.

The table will show that the gratuitous distribution of food-grain has been confined to the people who are actually suffering from the effects of famine and fever, and who are entirely dependent on the precarious charity of the people comparatively well off. I have only come across two persons who evidently could work, but work there is none. The table will also show that there are no respectable people who are actually in distress. It will further show the number of people who are almost starving, or who are spending their days on single meal, if both meals are not denied them. The number of persons who are either too young or two old for work is small, they having at present no means of livelihood whatever, and having been left entirely at the mercy of their neighbours, are no doubt the fit objects of charitable relief.

It would not be out of place to observe that head constable Padda Lachone De, of Panscoora, has exerted a great deal to procure grain from different localities. I would, but for this energetic police officer, have experienced considerable difficulty in the purchase of the quantity required for distribution. He spared no pains in rendering me assistance in that direction.

P.S.—Undersigned begs to state that before this a report has been submitted to the famine committee at Midnapore, and that the Sub-Deputy Collector's report had been sent to the sub-inspector of Panchcoora in the meanwhile. Rice is being purchased at Coomar Khally, and some money has been sent to Panchcoora for the purchase and distribution of rice gratis among the starving.

No. 65, dated Tumlook, the 7th April 1874.

From—Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Secy. to the Sub-Divisional Relief Committee,
To—The Secy. to the District Famine Relief Committee, Midnapore.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement which will show that in 44 villages in the pergunnahs of Gagnapore and Kassijora there are about 800 persons, men, women, and children, who are suffering both from fever and from the effects of the famine. The epidemic fever has raged long in this part of Midnapore, and some of the people are quite disabled to work, though they have recovered from the fever, while many others are still suffering from it. In this part of the sub-division the total average of the amun crop has been between 3 and 4 annas, and although a large number of men from Kassijora find employment in Calcutta and elsewhere as day-laborers, the physical inability to work must account for a great deal of the sufferings of these people. I had deputed the Sub-Deputy Magistrate to ascertain how far the information I had received from others was correct, and from his visits to 18 villages, and the information supplied by the police, which I believe to be correct, I am able to report that the distress at Garbari, Andore, Chhasya, Rajbatty, and Hawoor is intense, and, as Rs. 50 have already been expended in distributing food-grains gratuitously among 378 persons in the 16 villages visited by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, I am this day remitting Rs. 50 more to the Sub-Inspector at Panchkura, directing him to purchase food-grains and distribute the same among such only who are quite unable to work and are starving, and that he must do this personally, and at the average rate of 1½ poosa to each individual.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate reports that the people are unable to visit the native doctors stationed at Shapore, Nowada, Protappore, and that it is very necessary to employ four additional native doctors, who should visit the sick at their houses, and distribute medicine gratuitously.

The physical condition of the people in the neighbourhood of Gognapore and Nowada calls for immediate attention, and I beg to say that unless they are supplied both with medicine and food gratis, some of them will die. It is not the famine only which is causing distress among these poor people, but the epidemic fever has also added to the sufferings. As it is, I think, that for nearly 3 or 4 months we may have to support about 800 to 1,000 men, women, and children with food and medicine. I have nearly Rs. 771 with me, and I beg you would at once authorize me to purchase food-grains for Rs. 500 at present, and to open relief depôts for distribution of charitable relief in this neighbourhood; and I also beg that you would take steps to send native doctors to this locality.

Villages, ascertained by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate.	Number of men, &c., in distress.	Villages ascertained by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate.	Number of men, &c., in distress.
Gugnapore ..	.. 43	Nowada ..	.. 16
Audore ..	.. 29	Mankanda ..	.. 13
Rajbaly ..	.. 43	Allalpore ..	.. 15
Chlesia ..	.. 14	Rajnagore ..	.. 41
Ghosepore ..	.. 11	Chiara ..	.. 28
Agabaj ..	.. 17	Anoopgunge ..	.. 17
Nanoora ..	.. 28		
Katoolia ..	.. 22	Total	.. 378
Valtabere ..	.. 19		
Nandhari ..	.. 22		

Villages ascertained by the Police.	Number of men, &c., distress.	Villages ascertained by the Police.	Number of men, &c., in distress.
Bardo ..	... 5	Ratoolea ..	.. 2
Moleapore ..	.. 26	Narbasipore ..	.. 17
Aleegram ..	.. 6	Malkhanda ..	.. 15
Sachepore ..	.. 12	Shampore ..	.. 8
Karlunka ..	.. 42	Bijoypore ..	.. 18
Chenugur ..	.. 15	Tilagar ..	.. 13
Dhamutpotta ..	.. 47	Gobindpore ..	.. 7
Ghoonghoony Patur	.. 8	Ratooleabazar ..	.. 17
Melara ..	.. 8	Moonsheegunge..	.. 6
Tatebar ..	.. 16	Sungolalea ..	.. 11
Paschim Mohata	.. 10	Ajoonda ..	.. 36
Dhununjoypore ..	.. 11	Bermamoondabad ..	
Nalarpatna ..	.. 28		
Berpatua ..	.. 4		414
Kaya ..	.. 11		
Bonomalypore ..	.. 6		

No. 67—FR, dated Burdwan, the 20th April, 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad writes that the reports of the village sub-committees and the police indicate little or no change in the condition of the people; that prices continue stationary, and the supplies of grain in the bazars show no tendency to fall off; that no deaths from starvation have occurred, but that the aged and infirm find it a difficult matter to obtain sufficient food; that one grain-theft has occurred, but the thief did not appear to be in want; that the weavers in the south-west of the sub-division and at Ekhluky are likely to become distressed, in view of which probability advances have been made to them, and this becoming known has raised up a number of other applicants for similar aid. No emigrants have been registered during the fortnight.

The Culna Sub-Divisional Officer reports that the price of rice has risen one anna per maund; that importation of grain from the Sunderbuns and the eastern districts still continues; that the kinds of rice now being sold are dohonagra, nona rashi, rakum and boda, the prices of which vary from Rs. 3-2 a maund of dohonagra at Culna, and Rs. 3-1 a maund of the same at Nadunghat, to Rs. 2-12 a maund of boda at Culna; that the stocks in hand, which consist chiefly of aous and rashi rice, are not inconsiderable; that no rain has fallen; that there are now no crops on the ground, and consequently the cultivators have, and will continue to have, nothing to do till a heavy shower enables them to prepare the ground for aous paddy, jute, and sugarcane; that well-to-do persons have for the most part stored sufficient grain for their consumption during the year, but the poorer classes have not been able to do so, and the pressure of high prices therefore is telling on them; that distress is worst in 34 villages in thana Montessur,

named in previous reports, and likewise in some villages in Poorbastholi thana; that there is a general complaint of want of water, and cholera and small-pox have made their appearance in parts of Culna and Poorbastholi thanas. No emigrants have been registered in the fortnight.

Regarding the sudder sub-divison, the District Superintendent of Police reports that the supply of grain in all the bazars is abundant; that the price of rice varies from 19 cutcha seers the rupee (equivalent to nearly 15 pucca seers) in thanas Ganguria and Burdwan, to 11½ pucca seers in Sahebgunge; that the price of kalai dhal varies from 15 pucca seers in Ganguria and Khundghose thanas to about 12 seers in Burdwan; that arhur dhal is now selling in Ganguria at the extremely low price of 27 cutcha seers, equivalent to about 21 pucca seers the rupee; that the stocks in hand are considerable; that no rain has fallen; that the only crops now on the ground, viz., til and cotton, are withering for want of moisture; that the poor, especially in thana Sahebgunge (which adjoins Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions) are suffering from the effects of the prevalent high prices; that there have been no reported cases of starvation and no grain-thefts, except in thana Sahebgunge.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Cutwa, writing on the 18th instant, reports that the price of rice has slightly risen, that common rice now sells at Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-4 a maund at Cutwa; that the village sub-committees report prices in the interior to be much the same, but complain of the supply of rice in some places being insufficient, and of the inconvenience of having to send for it to a distance; that the wheat and barley crops (which are very limited) have now been cut, and that the former has turned out well, but the latter badly; that no rain has fallen; that distress is spreading, and applications for relief coming in daily; that all the 30 village sub-committees want relief given in their villages; that the number of laborers on the relief works is increasing; that distress chiefly prevails in thanas Ketugram and Monglecote; that no emigrants have been registered. In a previous letter of the 10th instant the same Sub-Divisional Officer says the Inspector of Police lately visited the villages of Aukhona and Ketugram, and found that scarcely any one of the residents could afford to take two meals a day; that the women looked much emaciated, and that deaths from starvation are sure to occur shortly. The Sub-Divisional Officer adds that two persons in this neighbourhood have committed suicide, owing to starvation it is said. He also says the people in some parts are eating tamarind seeds and the cheapest sorts of dhal, and thinks that this is the cause of cholera having broken out.

The Bood-bood Sub-Divisional Officer reports that the supply of grain in the bazars is abundant, that the price of best rice is 12 seers 11 chittacks a rupee, and of common rice 13 seers 9 chittacks; that the stocks in hand are small; that the only standing crops are til, cotton, and vegetables, which are suffering from drought; that deaths from starvation have occurred in Eral and Bhatkunda; that many starving persons were found in Majooria and other villages visited by the Sub-Divisional Officer; that the cultivators are asking for advances to buy grain; that 122 emigrants were registered during the fortnight.

The Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer says that the supply of rice is plentiful, if not in every village, at least in reasonable proximity to every village; that the rice trade is active, that prices vary from 12 seers of best rice (ramshal) to 14 seers of coarse rice (Midnapore sali) per rupee; that reassuring reports as to the stocks in hand have been received; that no rain has fallen; that til and cotton are suffering from drought; that grain-thefts are increasing; that no cases of starvation are known to have occurred, but that actual distress now prevails, and has made its appearance "more suddenly than was thought could be the case when the last narrative went up;" that relief measures have been set on foot, and the distress fully met just about the right time.

Another matter which deserves special notice is the prolonged absence of the usual April showers. The sowing of the aous crop usually begins about the middle of Bysack or a week hence, but it cannot of course begin till the rain falls to soften the soil. If the rain holds off much longer, it will be a very serious matter. On the other hand, some timely showers now would render sowing possible, and thereby restore the cultivators' credit and the mahajuns' confidence in their ability to repay advances.

The Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division says that the demand for employment has increased, especially in the country west of Burdwan; the price of rice has slightly diminished, and the supply of rice has been ample in all the localities in this district where his works are going on.

B.—Relief Works.

3. These are shown in the tabular Statement No. I. Besides the works shown therein, the Maharajah of Burdwan is employing some 500 men at Culna, and a large number at Burdwan. The Cutwa Sub-Divisional Officer recommends that the portion of the old Badshahi road from Burdwan to Moorshedabad north of the Adjai be repaired. This portion is partly in thana Ketugram and partly in Beerbhoom, and work on it would afford employment to the people living in the west of Ketugram and in the east of thana Sakulipore in Beerbhoom, the Collector of which district has been consulted about it.

The Cutwa Sub-Divisional Officer also states that the repairs of the Cutwa to Bhulpore, Shambazar and Srikhund, and Udhanpore and Nulleapore roads, are now nearly completed, and recommends the commencement of work in the Srikhund and Monglecote road (10 miles),

and on the Cutwa and Gaffulia road (6 miles). As after the completion of the roads named by the Deputy Collector, there will remain only three works in progress in this sub-division, viz., the Cutwa and Soory, and the Cutwa and Ketugram, and the Badshahi roads, I think the two roads now recommended by the Sub-Divisional Officer must be put in hand, and I shall therefore at once, in anticipation of sanction, make advances to him for this purpose, though (as already reported) the Road Fund is exhausted. With regard to the complaint of under-payment of coolies on the Badshahi road, reported in the the last fortnightly narrative, the Executive Engineer says it is altogether unfounded. He went over that road on the 17th instant and found that the coolies are earning from 2 annas 3 pie to 3 annas a day. They are paid daily from 4 to 6 pice "khoraky," and every second or third day the work is measured up and the balance paid. The Executive Engineer asked each one of some 50 gangs found at work in the road, and they all told him as above stated, and denied that there was any delay in paying them or that "dusturi" was demanded.

The Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer reports an increase in the demand for employment on the road in his charge, where the numbers are now 124 daily, and urgently recommends the commencement of five new roads. The Executive Engineer has been asked to prepare estimates of them. I trust my application for another grant to the Road Fund of Rs. 50,000 may be complied with as soon as possible, to enable me to pay for these roads and others in Cutwa and Bood-bood.

C.—Transport of Food.

4. The Jehanabad Sub-Divisional Officer says importation continues, but he is unable to give figures. In Culna about 10,000 maunds are said to have been imported during the fortnight. Importation also continues to be made into Raneegunge and Bood-bood.

The total exports of grain by rail in the month of March amounted to 39,850 maunds, and the total importation during the same period to 21,103 maunds. Of this, however, 6,266 maunds were taken to Burrakur and probably were forwarded at once to Manbhoom by Captain Hare. The figures for the first week of April are 19,829 maunds exported and 2,344 imported. No less than 9,298 maunds are entered as *exported* from Burrakur, which I cannot understand. Whilst on this subject I desire to draw your attention to the following remarks of the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer:—

"No additional remarks are needed, save in the matter of salt, the carriage of which is postponed by the Railway Company, which detains large invoices at Howrah owing to the necessities of the grain traffic. This is really a very serious thing, for salt is an absolute necessity which has to be supplied at relief centres as well as to be made available to all classes of people. There are only a very few maunds in the whole of this bazar, and that in this division implies that there is hardly any in the whole neighbourhood. The dealers complain loudly, and it appears that they have invoices for nearly 5,000 maunds which they cannot get. The interference with trade, serious as it is, is not nearly so serious as would be the failure of the supply, and while it is not intended to suggest anything against the paramount importance of the transport of rice to the Patna Division, yet it would certainly seem that this case should be considered, with a view to the issue of some instructions which they may admit of the passage of moderate quantities."

D.—Storage of Grain.

5. No Government grain has been stored in this district, but the District Relief Committee have resolved to purchase and store limited quantities at Bood-bood and Khanoo to supply the food depôts in Bood-bood. The grain at Khanoo will be kept in one of the vacant railway bungalows at that place. It is necessary to have a store of rice to fall back on, as many of the village sub-committies are constantly complaining of their inability to buy large quantities in their villages. At the request of the Culna Committee Rs. 1,000 have been remitted to them for purchase of rice. The store of rice at Burdwan for the old fever food depôts is nearly exhausted.

E.—Advances to Private Persons and Municipalities.

6. The particulars of tuccavee cases are given in the annexed tabular Statement II. An application has been received from the town committee of Raneegunge for a loan of Rs. 10,000 to enable them to excavate two tanks in that town. This application was forwarded with my No. 139, dated 10th April, 1874, and in support of this application I may here mention that the Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division reports a great increase in the demand for employment at Raneegunge. He is employing a number of persons there in picking up ghooting.

F.—Charitable Relief.

7. The Jehanabad Sub-Divisional Officer reports that advances to the amount of Rs. 220 have been made to 34 weavers of Gopeebazar, Debkhunda, and Hazeepore, but no food depôts have yet been established. He proposed to establish one at Hazeepore, but I refused to sanction it, as I think it is not required.

The Culna Committee have advanced Rs. 1,400 to the police of the three thanas in that sub-division for purchase of rice and distribution thereof uncooked to infirm paupers in quantities of 1¼ a quarter seer to adults, and 1 quarter seer to children, which allowance seems too small. A week's supply at the above daily rates is given to each person at one time. No particulars of the numbers relieved are given, so I am unable as yet to say for certain how

this system works, but I must say I prefer the District Committee's plan of giving cooked food day by day. I have ordered proper registers to be at once opened and corresponding tickets to be given to the persons admitted to relief, as obviously without some precaution of this sort, the distribution of rice must necessarily degenerate into a mere scramble, wherein the persons most needing relief will come off worst. The Culna Committee have also made some small advances to weavers and others.

In the Cutwa sub-division there are now altogether five food depôts open, three in Ketugram, one in Cutwa, and one in Monglecote. Cooked food is given daily at these depôts to the paupers who have been previously selected and registered. The daily attendance, which consists mostly of women and children, varies from 250 to 450. As before reported, the Sub-Divisional Committee have been authorized to open four more depôts, but have not done so as yet. Application has been submitted to you for permission to appoint Relief Inspectors as in Bood-bood. The Cutwa Sub-Committee are also advancing paddy to women to husk in their own homes, and this system appears to answer. Rs. 102 have been paid to people for collecting ghooting.

In the sudder sub-division the only part where it has been found necessary to establish food depôts as yet is thana Sahebgunge. One was established at Mahata some time back, and at their last meeting the District Relief Committee resolved to establish two more. The cooked food and the labor tests are both enforced in these depôts; and as a satisfactory instance of the working of the latter, I may mention that when a supply of kodalies was sent to Mahata last week, no less than 80 able-bodied recipients of relief at that depôt at once took their names off the books, and were seen no more. In the sudder sub-division likewise small advances of thread, &c., have been made to distressed women of respectable families to be spun in their own houses.

In the Bood-bood sub-division we have some 17 food depôts open under the supervision of seven Relief Inspectors, and considerable sums have been advanced to distressed weavers to enable them to weave koree, tassar, and cloth, and to petty beparies to enable them to import grain on their pack-bullocks.

In Raneegunge the Sub-Divisional Officer has recently reported the opening of 11 food depôts, and he has also made advances to weavers.

The annexed tabular statement III shows separately for each sub-division the number of committies, relief circles, food depôts, &c., now open, and the total daily attendance at the latter, and likewise the total number of weavers, women, beparies, and others relieved by advances, and the total number of persons relieved in money or in kind, as Culna.

G.—Financial Results.

8. The annexed statement IV shows the total disbursements on relief during the fortnight, and likewise the state of the Charitable Relief Fund.

9. I enclose the sub-divisional narratives, and a copy of the proceedings at the last meeting of the District Committee.

I.—*Statement showing Progress of Relief Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 18th April*, 1874.

Work done in cubic feet—		
Up to 4th April, 1874		14,077,502
During the fortnight		8,288,917
Total up to date ...		22,366,419
Average daily number of laborers		11,869

II.—*Statement of Progress made in making Advances under Act XXVI of* 1871 *during the Fortnight ending* 18*th April*, 1874.

	Number.	Amount Rs.
Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight ending 4th April, 1874	314	1,34,076
Applications received during the fortnight under report	69	32,922
Total ...	383	1,66,908
Applications struck off during the fortnight ...	56	25,351
Ditto on which money has been paid ...	27	7,920
Ditto pending on the last day of the fortnight	300	1,33,727
Total advance made up to date ...	115	35,554

N.B.—Bills to the amount of Rs. 42,054 have been enfaced and passed by this office up to the 18th April, 1874.

III.—*Statement showing Charitable Relief Works.*

District Committee	1
Sub-Divisional Committees	5
Sub-Committees	219
Number of regular circles opened and manned	7
Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters ...	3
Ditto of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief	43
Number of men and women and children, with total, in receipt of gratuitous relief	13,370
Number of private persons, weavers, to whom advances are made...	267

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance	1,967	7	0

IV.—*Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Local subscription promised	16,310	8	0
Amount realized	9,615	8	0
Amount realized doubled by Government	19,231	0	0
Received from Central or District Relief Committee ...	10,000	0	0
Expenditure	16,505	6	6

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

Proceedings of the Burdwan Executive Relief Committee held at the Club Room at 4-30 P.M., *dated* 18*th April*, 1874.

PRESENT :

Mr. E. H. WHINFIELD, *in the chair.*

MR. R. H. RUDDOCK.	BABOO GOPAL CHUNDER SEN.
,, J. COCKBURN.	,, MUTTY LALL CHOWDHRY.
,, R. T. SEVESTRE.	,, BROJO LALL TEORY.
,, W. H. NIGHTINGALE.	,, PORANUND MOOKERJEE
BABOO DIGAMBUR BISWAS.	,, BOGOLANUND MOOKERJEE, *Secretary.*
,, DWARKANATH MITTER.	

1. Resolved that Rs. 1,000 be advanced to the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad for advances to weavers.

2. The balance in the hand of the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Committee being only Rs. 41-14-6, resolved that enquiries be made if more money is required.

3. Resolved that the food depôt at Kulhanpore be removed to Ramnugore, as recommended by the Deputy Magistrate of Bood-bood.

4. Resolved that the Inspecting Circle Relief Officer of Gooskurrah be directed to report on the petition of the villagers of Bhoota.

5. Resolved that the application for establishment of food depôts and the grant of advances to weavers in village Ramchunderpore be referred to Relief Superintendent for enquiry.

6. Read the Superintendent's report regarding the condition of certain villages in thana Sahebgunge, and resolved that a food depôt be opened at Hargram.

7. Resolved that the eleven food depôts opened by the Sub-Divisional Committee of Raneegunge be sanctioned.

8. Resolved that the Chairman be authorized to incur the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the 43 food depôts now open.

9. Resolved that the meetings of the Committee be held in future on Fridays at ½ past 4 P.M.

10. Resolved that a clerk on Rs. 20 be appointed to keep the accounts of the District Relief Committee.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly report from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on the districts of his division, for the period ending 11th April 1874.

1. The abundance of the mohwa crop and its effect for good on the condition of the people has been the main topic of all the Chota Nagpore reports for the last week or two. When this supply is exhausted, however, there are many indications that prices must again rise.

2. In Hazareebagh the additional relief works considered necessary have been sanctioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes a careful watch will be kept on the doubtful tracts. As regards Mr. Beadon's proposal to import seed-grain, orders have already been given that full enquiry should be made as to the necessity of this before any general operation of the kind is undertaken. In all other districts up to date seed-grain has been forthcoming as required.

3. The improved condition of Palamow is very satisfactory. Private trade has revived, and the mohwa crop brought a most opportune supply of food. Only in Jupla and Belounja, and one or two other small tracts, is there a deficit expected. The Commissioner asks for authority to indent on Dehree for another 10,000 maunds of rice on account of these pergunnahs, and this is sanctioned. Notwithstanding the improvement in the general condition of the people, the numbers on relief works have increased to 8,868. The number receiving charitable relief is as yet small. The account given of the impoverished Mahomedan families of Huseinabad is very melancholy. It is hoped that Colonel Dalton may be able to devise some way of permanently alleviating their condition.

4. Separate orders have been passed on the Manbhoom report. The Commissioner's paragraph 21 would seem to imply that the system of managing relief works through contractors had been done away with. The Lieutenant-Governor did not certainly gather this from Colonel Rowlatt's own report. He would wish to know exactly how the fact is. There is a great want of preciseness in the Manbhoom returns of numbers. The allotment of grain to this district is being increased.

5. The condition of Singbhoom is apparently satisfactory. There is no distress, and the employment found for the people has been sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2626—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information.

No. 2627—S.R.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, with a request that he will warn the Superintending Engineer at Dehree that the Palamow authorities have permission to indent on Dehree for 10,000 maunds more of Government rice. A report is requested as to whether it will be necessary to send up to Dehree a corresponding amount from Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

No. 1097, dated Chota Nagpore, the 13th April 1874.

From—Colonel E. T. Dalton, c.s.i., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

Since my last half-monthly report despatched on the 31st ultimo, the most prominent feature in the accounts received regarding the supply of food and condition of the people, is the thankful tone in which the abundance of the mohwa crop is, from every district, acknowledged. There are now no longer doubts or fears on the subject; for a time, wherever there are mohwa trees, there is cheap food in abundance.

2. The probable duration of this supply, which really seems to have come as providentially as the manna in the wilderness, is variously estimated at from one month to three. The lowest estimate is from Manbhoom. The eastern portion of that district, about Rughoonathpore, has few mohwa trees, and where the supply is more plentiful, the estimated yield of about twelve-sixteenths of a full crop will not, according to Colonel Rowlatt's calculation, give food to the people beyond the 15th proximo. In Pergunnah Tori of the Chota Nagpore zemindaree, where the supply of food-grain was very short, the mohwa will furnish a large proportion of the food of the people for nearly three months; in Palamow, Hazareebagh and Singbhoom, it will help greatly for two.

3. Except in Manbhoom, where the Bengali traders have evinced a disposition to hold back their stocks of rice, or to export rather than make the ordinary advances to ryots who, it is said, had not paid them for two years, and in one or two isolated places in Hazareebagh, the markets have been fairly supplied in the usual way. Prices have remained steady in the importing districts, and parts of districts, but have risen in the exporting tracts, and as this is no doubt owing to an impression that the stocks in the best producing districts of Chota Nagpore have been drained of the bulk of their surplus, we must expect higher prices in the importing tracts, when the mohwa is exhausted.

4. No bad cases of distress have been brought to notice since last report, and in regard to deaths, referred to in paragrah 23 of that despatch, it has now been determined beyond doubt, that what I then stated on the authority of the zemindar of Jherria was quite true. The cry was raised to attract attention and draw relief measures nearer to the doors of the people from whom it emanated. There was no starvation nor even privation in the case.

5. The reports of the condition of the people in distressed parts of the division shew improvement since the first of the month, and I think I may say that up to date the measures taken have sufficed to keep off famine from any part of Chota Nagpore, but we have no doubt still an anxious time before us.

6. Relief committees have now been organised in all the districts, with sub-committees wherever they were wanted; one of the chief duties specially enjoined on the latter is to search out, and bring to notice, all those cases of silent and secluded suffering which are often very difficult to reach; all gratuitous relief is administered through them. The professional beggars are having a fine time of it. I have enjoined that all who are not absolutely incapacitated from work, should be made to give labor of some kind in return for the food and shelter which is accorded to them.

Hazareebagh.

7. The report of the Deputy Commissioner dated 7th instant, is in the hands of Government. I have very little to add to it. The reports since received from the various t tions all show that the condition of the people is much improved since the mohwa flower came into use, and no bad cases of distress had been brought to notice. The most unfavorable of these reports

comes from the Gowan sub-inspector, whose jurisdiction comprises the north-western portion of the district, but there it is said the mohwa had not yet ripened. The newly projected road from Burhee to Gowan, and irrigation works sanctioned for the Gowan estate which is under the Court of Wards' should provide ample employment for people in distress who will work.

8. Local sub-committees have been organised, but, as yet, they have had little to do. Very few beggars even have collected, from which it must be assumed that the ordinary springs of charity have not yet failed. Mr. Beadon notices amongst the most pressing wants, a supply of seed-grain. I have not heard of this elsewhere, and I think the late Lieutenant-Governor was quite right in regarding such a deficiency as entirely abnormal. He proposes to make purchases from the money which he hopes to receive from the investments of the Ramgurh estate, but on that subject the High Court have not yet spoken. I have asked Mr. Beadon if he really has found that the people to any great extent are in want of seed. It would ordinarily indicate of much greater destitution than has yet been reported from Hazareebagh.

9. The letter from the Pachumba officer appended to Mr. Beadon's report gives an unfavorable account of the condition of the people in some of the villages recently visited. Several of the poorer classes had "an under-fed, pinched look," and they appeared to have little grain in their houses. The mohwa was only commencing when this was written, but there are not many fruit trees in that part of Khurakdiah, and no doubt the poor of the sub-division will require assistance for some time. Mr. Campbell proposes, as an additional work, a road running north to Chakai, and Mr. Beadon is in communication with Colonel Rowlatt, regarding the continuation from the Burrakur, of the road from Govindpore through Toondi to Giridih. I approve of both these works.

10. Mr. Beadon has deputed Mr. MacArthy, the recently appointed relief officer, to the Grand Trunk Road, and given him ample and well considered instructions for his guidance. Captain Preston, of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry, who has been placed at our disposal for the same work, will go to Pachumba.

LOHARDAGAH.

11. The Deputy Commissioner started yesterday for Palamow. In Mr. Oliphant's report on the Sudder sub-division of his district, he notes as a reason for the export of rice having become less brisk than it was in a northern direction, that Government rice was being sold at Chattra; there have been no such sales, nor do we contemplate storing any Government rice at Chattra. In paragraph 16 of my report of the 31st ultimo, adverting to Mr. Forbes' remark on this subject, I stated that the lull in the import trade had then ceased. This is fully borne out by Mr. Forbes' later report* which I am now submitting as an appendix. It is however, a fact, that the higher prices now demanded in Chota Nagpore proper, must greatly check exportation. The price of common rice at Ranchee had risen to 14 seers. Last market day, the 11th, it was cheaper by half a seer. We find that rice purchased here at that price could not be delivered at Daltongunge at a lower rate than 9 or 10 seers for the rupee; but in the southern marts of the district, it is procurable at 20 to 24. The local merchants, moreover, are arranging to import rom Gangpore and Sumbulpore.

* No. 268, dated 9th April 1874.

12. I received Mr. Forbes' half monthly narrative (sent to me direct under the resolution on previous narrative of the 1st instant), on the evening of the 11th, and submit it herewith. It will be seen that in the more favorable view of the state of Palamow and condition of its people given in my report of 31st ultimo, I anticipated much of what Mr. Forbes now remarks. He says that as regards Palamow itself, the fears he had expressed that private trade was slackening, were in a great measure dispelled; but he does not feel at all satisfied about the Juplah and Belounja traders, and we should, I think, be prepared with an additional reserve to throw into those pergunnahs if necessary. If the

Government will allow us to draw on the Dehree store for another 10,000 maunds of rice, it will, I think, suffice for this purpose. I have written to Mr. Forbes to enquire if the arrangement he made with Mr. Hodges to transport the rice from Dehree to its destination in Palamow, can be continued.

13. In his narrative for the period ending 21st March, Mr. Forbes gave a very unfavorable report on the condition of the people of Palamow. I had information which enabled me to give a better account of them in my report for the period ending 31st ultimo. Mr. Forbes' present narrative shows that the condition of the people has materially altered for the better; but he repeats that many who might be at once relieved if they came to the roads, had frequently to go a day without a meal, yet preferred sitting idle and hungry. These people, however, the mohwa has relieved, at any rate for the present.

14. Mr. Forbes having himself gone to Hosenabad, found that the account of the impoverished ladies there had not been exaggerated. They are said to be descendants of the former Newabs of Jupla; perhaps if their circumstances were made known, a special subscription might be got up for them by their co-religionists. He also noticed amongst the blind, maimed, halt and aged persons receiving relief, several Mahomedans reported to be of good family. Jupla is a recent addition to this jurisdiction, and I have no personal knowledge of the distressed old families it contains, but I will endeavour to become acquainted with them and report the result.

15. The number of persons employed on the relief works was, according to the latest information, 8,868, the largest number on the Behar and Ontaree roads. Lieutenant L. Henry Grey is now working as a relief officer in that direction. Writing on the 6th instant, he describes the people employed as not, as a rule, in poor condition; and it would appear that there are but a small number of people in that part of Palamow who were considered fit objects for charitable relief, only 57 having been found by the sub-committee in and about Ontaree.

16. An elaquadar named Udaynath of Mokoondpore in Belonujah had reported to Mr. Forbes that some of his ryots were getting a meal only once in four or five days, and Lieutenant Grey went to the village to enquire. He could not find one man who had been even one day without a meal; but they said they had no resources to fall back on when the mohwa was exhausted. At present we have only one road projected for Belonujah: Lieutenant Grey proposes another on which I have called for a report.

17. The prices were found high in Belonujah, 10½ seers for the rupee. Mr. Forbes now states that—"on the whole, the condition of the laborer is good; all persons physically incapable of working have been made over to the relief committees;" but apparently the relief committee have not received more than 250. "There have been no complaints as yet from the laborers that they cannot get food, though they complain bitterly of high prices."

18. On the whole, I am of opinion that the Palamow arrangements have not broken down in any respect. There has apparently been delay in storing the rice in the various golahs agreed upon, but the work is being done, and as it does not appear that it has as yet been necessary to break in upon these stores, we have the whole in reserve. Mr. Forbes reports that he has directed the construction of three additional golahs, one at Gurwah. This last I think quite unnecessary, as the Gurwah mohajuns are, so far as I can see, doing their work right well.

19. It would appear from paragraph 23 that but little has been done in advances to private parties for land improvements. I regret that so much time has been lost, but Mr. Forbes was, till recently, without the necessary agency.

MANBHOOM.

20. Colonel Rowlatt's report of the 6th instant is in the hands of Government, and gives a comprehensive and intelligent review of the condition of his district up to that date. Later reports from the same officer show that the area of that district in which scarcity is felt is still on the increase, but this tendency is carefully watched, and, so far, measures of relief have kept pace

with the augmenting distress. There is still much that must be regarded as anomalous in the condition of Manbhoom. I find from the Hazareebagh police diaries that rice is still imported into that district from Manbhoom; and judging from the number of people who avail themselves of the relief works open to them in all directions, the proportion of distressed people to population is less in Manbhoom than in Palamow. The tract reported as distressed, or at least in which relief measures are deemed necessary and relief committees are working, includes all that portion of Manbhoom which lies between the Burrakur and Damoodur rivers, and south of the Damoodur the eastern half down to the Purulia and Bankoora road, and including Pergunnah Bagda, south of that road; so that in this direction it touches the Kasai. In this portion of the district the average price of common rice is a trifle less than 1 rupee for 12 seers; in the remainder the average is 16 seers for a rupee. As in other districts, the pressure on the people has been greatly alleviated by the bountiful mohwa crop, but it unfortunately happens that mohwa trees are not so abundant in the northern and eastern pergunnahs as in the south and west.

21. The relief works specified in Colonel Rowlatt's last report, consist of thirteen roads, all useful works; and it is clear we are getting very fair work from the people employed, as the day-labor is found to be very little above the cost of the task-work, and cheaper than the work done by contractors. The number of laborers employed on 252 miles of road were shewn in the report of the 6th at 6,444; but the returns were not complete, and Colonel Rowlatt informs me that the actual number cannot be less than 12,000, and all are represented to be in fair condition.

22. On some roads the number of women employed greatly exceeds the men. I am informed that the males of the Baori tribe, who carry palkis, have taken into their heads that it is derogatory to their dignity to carry anything else, or to dig. It has been noticed that for some years this curious notion has been on the increase amongst them. They send out their women with travellers as coolies, but will not go themselves. I have requested Colonel Rowlatt to insist on a fair proportion of Baori males being employed. The works must suffer if there are too many females. The present cost of labor on roads in Manbhoom, is at the rate of about Rs. 10,000 a month.

23. Since the date of Colonel Rowlatt's report, I have sanctioned two new road-works; one from Govindpore to Cheliama, a new line by which the existing road between Govindpore and Purulia will be greatly shortened; the other from Manbazar to Bankoora, which having been included in the road project map, has already received the sanction of Government. It is intended to continue it through Burahbazar till it joins the Purulia and Chybassa road, and it will be, or in fact is, the route by which all the Singhbhoom and Bankoora or Bishenpore trade is carried on.

24. Besides the road-work, a large number of people have been employed under the Land Improvement Act. Their numbers are not given, but as advances amounting to Rs. 53,000 have been made for 228 tanks or reservoirs, and it is represented that most of the works are approaching completion, a large number of people must thus have obtained relief. From what Colonel Rowlatt says on the subject, there is reason to apprehend that most of these works will be completed long before the necessity of employment ceases. I have urged Colonel Rowlatt to make more advances if he can, but he says reliable applicants are now rare.

25. The sub-committees for relief formed in Manbhoom are in full working order. And, in a letter dated 12th instant, Colonel Rowlatt informs me that the number fed at depôts has already, he thinks, reached 1500; about one-half of the number are fed by the Ranee of Pandra, who, I fear, refuses no one, though she has been requested to send the lusty beggars to the relief works.

26. The Government grain sent by rail to Burrakur is being rapidly stored at Govindpore, Nirsa, Raghoonathpore and Poddardih. I believe that it will all be required and probably more. The District Superintendent of Police, writing from the Mohal Pergunnah, south of the Damoodur, on the 7th

instant, reported that a large body of the most *respectable cultivators* of that and the adjoining pergunnahs had represented to him that they were consuming their seed-grain, as their food-stock was exhausted and they had no means of purchasing. To relieve them Colonel Rowlatt immediately ordered the transfer of 1,000 maunds of Government rice to the spot, which he proposed to distribute in loans to applicants of this stamp.

27. In reporting this to Government, I said I had approved of it as a prompt attention to an urgent requisition, though I knew it was not in consonance with the instructions we had received; and I would myself have preferred cash advances, but there was a difficulty in this case as no zemindar or talookdar came forward, and Colonel Rowlatt did not clearly see what other course to take; but I am glad to learn from him that advances are being pretty freely taken by proprietors to be lent to ryots on the terms and conditions sanctioned in Government orders No. 1799—S.R., of the 25th March last.

28. *Singbhoom.*—In a letter dated 8th instant, Captain Garbett informs me that the mowah in the Kolhan has produced lavishly; and other jungle fruits and roots which the inhabitants of the Kolhan use and relish as food have been equally abundant. The Mankis made arrangements by which all who worked on reservoirs or roads were paid in rice, and as there has been sufficient employment there has been no distress. Several of the reservoirs have been completed, and by the time the rains set in he does not think there will be more than two or three left unfinished. He is generally very well satisfied with the work done.

29. We have had some correspondence about Sarunda, which is a very wild hill tract, sparsely inhabited to the south of the Kolhan. The country is unsuited for cheap road-making, and Captain Garbett wishes to help the Sarunda Kols, whose stock of rice is at a low ebb, by employing them in constructing a tank or reservoir where there is a favourable site, and paying the work-people in rice. He has already stored there Rs. 1,000 worth of rice. I have approved in anticipation of sanction of Government, for which I have yet to apply on receipt of some further information.

No. 268, dated Daltongunge, the 9th April 1874.

From—L. R. Forbes, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—H. L. Oliphant, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Lohardunggah.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Fourth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874, *submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No.* 80 *of the* 17*th November* 1873.

A.—Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

2. In my last narrative I expressed a fear that private trade was beginning to show signs of failure. I am glad to have to report that for the present, at any rate, those fears have, in a great measure, been dispelled as regards Palamow itself. In Belounjah and Jupla, however, the case is different, and I am afraid from what I have learned during the last fortnight, that when the real pressure comes, three weeks or a month hence, that the traders there will not be in a position to meet the demand. I am making strict inquiries regarding the pergunnahs. Since I last wrote the new rubbee grains have appeared in the markets, and the mowha season has opened, and the flower is now falling very freely. The mowha harvest may in fact be designated a splendid one. The amount of relief it will afford is very great; and as regards a large class of people, all fears may be set at rest—at least that is the general opinion. Still the benefit will not be so great as it would have been had the distress been confined to the sub-district. In ordinary years the Behar districts draw off a very large share of this crop, and this year the drain is likely to be very much increased; and further, as I have stated in a previous narrative, a very large portion will be retained in stock by those who can afford it for the coming agricultural operations. In fact, even as regards the poorer ryot classes, the chances are that many, specially those residing in the neighbourhood of relief works, will hoard their stock to serve them when their presence will be requisite on their fields and Government aid no longer available. They will argue in this way: "What is the use of our sitting down at home, doing no work and consuming what little stock we have now, and then having to go to the mahajun

to borrow at ruinous rates when cultivation time comes on; let us shut up the house and go away to work on the roads." Such it appears to me, would, under all the circumstances, be the most natural course, and one that 9 out of 10 would pursue; and supposing this view to be correct the quantity of mowha that would otherwise have come into the general market will be much diminished. In one way certainly this may be considered to be an evil, such as any circumstance may be considered which tends to keep back the supply of food from its natural course; and probably during the short period of real distress that is before us, this special circumstance is likely to be very severely felt; but, on the other hand, it possesses this very great advantage that it will draw off to their fields, much earlier than would otherwise have been the case, the greater portion, if not all, the agricultural relief laborers.

3. *Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.*—Besides rice, small parcels of the various grains of the new rubbee harvest are to be had in all the marts. These consist of gram, mussoor, wheat, barley, and peas; no large stocks are offered for sale, there being none to offer. I expect, however, that when the Shahabad rubbee has been fully gathered in that district there will be considerable importations from there, particularly of gram and wheat. Mowha is not yet offering in the bazars, though some sales have taken place, it is not yet in a sufficiently dried state for market.

4. The following table exhibits the prices of grain selling in five of the principal marts:—

Names of Marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Price.		Murwa.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12·12	....	11·81	10·69	....	14·62	13·50
Garwah	12·37	13·75	12·37	11·25	15·75	14·62	14·50
Husainabad	13·50	14·62	11·25	10·13	.....	15·13	15·
Satherua	12·	13·75	12·37	11·25	.....	13·50	13·
Manka	13·50	15·25	12·7	11·82	16·	14·6	13·75

5. *Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars and others.*—I have nothing to add under this head beyond what I have already stated in previous narratives.

6. *Rainfall*—There has been no rain during the fortnight. The weather has been real hot-season weather. Strong westerly wind during the day and easterly breezes at night. Temperature at 4 A.M., from 64 to 66, and 3 P.M. in shade, 98 to 101.

7. *State of crops.*—The reaping of the rubbee harvest crops may almost be said to be completed, and the people are now engaged in thrashing it out. I have seen some very fine wheat crops in some of the northern tracts, and I am told that owing to the timely rain in February and March the ears are particularly full. In order to obtain some idea of the proportion of the crop, I am making inquiries as to the outturn of an ordinary season, and the actual of this year. I give as an appendix the result of careful enquiries made in 41 villages in pergunnah Jupla.

8. *Condition of the people.*—In my last I reported the condition of the people as daily getting worse. In the meantime the mowha harvest has set in and is now in full swing, and a large proportion of the population are now engaged upon this work. The condition of the people has materially altered for the better since then, except in those tracts where there is no mowha, such as in pergunnah Jupla and in scattered villages here and there all over Bel ounjah and the western and central tuppehs of Palamow. There is a marked difference between the condition of the people generally residing in these tracts and those of other portions of the sub-district and after careful enquiry during my recent tour I would repeat that many persons have assured me that they frequently have to go a day without food, or in many cases, with such a small modicum of sustenance as can hardly be called a meal, and yet notwithstanding this, so great is the dislike to labor on the roads, that they preferred this state of things to seeking relief. The mowha has in a great measure relieved them at any rate for the present.

9. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—In my last, I referred to a report received from the Hosainabad or Jupla sub-committee giving the names of 168 persons residents of Hosainabad, said to be in a state bordering on starvation. On receipt of that report, Mr. Roberts, the assistant superintendent of police, was requested to visit the town and report; after inquiry Mr. Roberts, however, was unable to comply with that request, so I myself proceeded to Hosainabad and held the inquiry. I found that as regards the greater number of the persons named, the report of the sub-committee was in no way an exaggerated one, and the relief already afforded by orders of the sub-divisional committee had not reached a day too soon. More than half of the persons are respectable Mahomedan ladies, the widows and descendants of the former Nawabs of Jupla and the several branches of their families. These people form an exceptional class; most of them have no income to speak of, and

a few only have a few acres of land. Doing no work, and at the best of times living a life of great privation, such times as these press heavily on a class of this kind. A great number of these ladies, I found on inquiry (for of course I could not see them), were old and decrepid, and living almost entirely on what little food their more fortunate friends could afford to spare for them; now of course this small modicum of food was much diminished, in one or two instances indeed stopped altogether, leaving the unfortunate ladies, as described by the sub-committee, literally in a state bordering on starvation. I also found among the list a large number of aged beggars and cripples, some of whom, I found on inquiry, were persons of gentle birth, who had been driven during the distress in 1866 to leave their seclusion and seek for food outside, and who had since then continued to live by begging. I was struck by the very large number of blind persons in the list. I believe out of the 168 persons no less than 40 persons are blind. I also found in the list, some respectable Mahomedan gentlemen, then almost destitute of means, and in some instances quite so. Most of these are well-read men. I issued orders for their employment as far as practicable on the relief works as mates and duffadars.

10. *Grain-thefts and robberies.*—There has been a slight increase in the number of petty thefts during the fortnight, but there have been no robberies or dacoities.

11. *Conditions of any special tract.*—As I have previously reported, real distress is likely to be felt in the western Tuppehs of Palamow, known as Untari, and in the centre of the pergunnah in Tuppeh Pundag; also in the greater portion of Pergunnahs Belounjah and Jupla. It is in these tracts where the relief operations will have to be most active when the time comes about three weeks hence. In the meantime preparations for meeting the distress are being actively pushed forward. The report regarding the condition of the people in the Panki jurisdiction, mentioned in my last, has been inquired into, and it was found that the people, though undoubtedly undergoing privation, were not in any marked manner worse off than those residing in other tracts. There cannot be a doubt that previous to the opening of the mowha harvest, people everywhere were in considerable distress, and their condition was daily becoming worse, but the mowha has come in time to afford them very considerable relief, and for the present at any rate there are no fears. The new road has, however, been partially opened to afford relief to such as have no mowha and no rubbee crops to gather.

B.—Relief Works.

The relief works now open are—

1. Daltongunge station road.
2. Chandwa road.
3. Behar road.
4. Moharajgunge road.
5. Garwah road.
6. Untari road.
7. Manjhiawan road.
8. Jupla road.
9. Petty irrigation works in Government estates.
10. Lesligunge and Balumath road.

The number of laborers according to latest information is as follows:—

No.	1	...	...	...	343
,,	2	...	...	...	615
,,	3	...	...	...	1,318
,,	4	...	...	...	844
,,	5	...	...	...	634
,,	6	...	...	...	2,554
,,	7	...	...	...	900
,,	8*	...	...	...	588
,,	9	...	...	...	763
,,	10	...	...	...	309
			Grand total	...	8,868

The total exhibited in my last narrative was 7,936, and I then stated my conviction that as soon as the mowha harvest commenced, that number would be still further diminished; contrary to expectation, however, there has been an increase of nearly 1,000 persons.

12. *Supply of food thereat.*—There have been no complaints as yet from the laborers that they cannot get food, though they complain bitterly of the high prices asked by the petty retail sellers. I am under the impression, however, that at some of the stations, food is not available on the spot, and that the laborers have to travel some distance to obtain their supplies. Inquiries are being made on the subject, and if found correct, measures will be taken to remedy this.

* The Jupla returns have not yet reached, the figures here given are those of the 28th March 1874.

13. *Condition of laborers.*—On the whole the condition of the labourers is good. Of course large numbers of them, more particularly new arrivals, are thin, but not more so than might be expected in times like the present; cases of absolute weakness from want of food are rare. Since I last wrote, all persons physically incapable of working from bodily infirmity have been handed over to the care of the charitable committee.

14. *Mode of payment.*—There has been no change in this respect.

15. *Rate of wages.*—These continue the same.

16. *Arrangement for tools.*—I am happy to say that at last my first indent comprising 750 kodalies and 250 picks reached this to-day (the 8th). I have again communicated with the Dihree authorities regarding my second indent for 4,000 tools, but can hear nothing of them.

C.—Transport of Food.

17. *Approximate amount of private food supplies come into the Sub-District during the ortnight.*—I have nothing to say under this head.

18. *Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.*—The means of transport is, as I have before said, ample; what is wanted is capital. I again repeat my conviction that the agricultural classes, who are employing their plough-cattle for carrying purposes for the reason given in my last, will discontinue their operations by the middle of May.

D.—Storage of Grain at Relief Works.

19. The following are the places at which golahs have been fixed :—

1. Daltongunge.	5. Morhey.
2. Panaria.	6. Sarkey.
3. Panki.	7. Naggar.
4. Nawa.	8. Sillidag.

Besides the above I have, after careful inquiry into the state of the country, directed the erection of golahs at Garwah in Palamow. Manjhiawan in Pelounjah and Hosainabad in Jupla, all of which will be supplied from the Daltongunge central store, that is to say, the amount to be stored in each of the above will be stopped on its way through from Dihree and sent to each golah. The rice from Dihree is now rapidly coming in; up to date about 3,500 maunds have actually been weighed out in the golah. The reports regarding the amount of rice purchased by zemindars have not yet been received. I trust to be able to give full information on this subject shortly.

20. *Condition of storage-houses.*—No. 1 golah.—The Daltongunge store-house is quite ready to receive the whole of the rice it is intended to hold; with reference to the other golahs, as reported in my last. The Assistant Superintendent of Police had been requested to depute the police members of the sub-committees to inspect these golahs and have the rice weighed in their presence, but up to date no reports have been received.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

21. The whole extent of the sum sanctioned for advances to zemindars, viz. Rs. 40,000, has been paid out, and judging from the very great delay that is taking place in the purchase and storage of rice by the gentlemen who undertook the work, I would not advice any further advances of this nature. I think it would be better in every way if we were to give small advances of Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 to heads of villages and respectable ryots for the import of rice, binding them to sell the rice at cost price, first to the inhabitants of the villages in which they reside, and after that to those of the villages in their immediate vicinity.

22. *Advances to Municipalities.*—There are no municipalities in the sub-district.

23. *Advances to private parties for land improvement, &c.*—In my last I stated that several applications were before me for final disposal, but on looking into the applications carefully it was found that in all of them further inquiry was necessary under the law before the certificates could be issued. During the current fortnight, however, I hope to issue certificates and grant advances to the extent of some Rs. 7,000 or 8,000.

24. *Charitable relief.*—Up to the close of the fortnight under review a sum of Rs. 5,231 had been subscribed by the sub-divisional committee, aided by the sub-committees, and the amount collected is Rs. 4,021. Charitable relief is now being given by the sub-committees named in the margin, to whom Rs. 915 have been allotted, but the accounts of expenditure have not yet been received. Except to those persons who are quite helpless and unable by bodily infirmity to perform some work, the committee have determined to insist upon some kind of work being performed in return for the relief afforded. The sub-divisional committee have given orders for the purchase of grain for distribution; rice and dâl will be given only to those persons who are accustomed to it, while for the poorer classes mowha will be provided.

* Daltongunge.
Garwah.
Hosainabad.
Panki.
Chatarpore.
Untari.

G.—Financial Results of Fortnight.	Rs.	As.	P.
25. Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasury as per last narrative	84,000	0	0
Deduct of above Total.			
Disbursements to officers in charge of—			
Relief Work No. 1	2,977	4	0
Ditto „ 2	3,400	0	0
Ditto „ 3	5,700	0	0
Ditto „ 4	5,722	12	0
Ditto „ 5	3,525	0	0
Ditto „ 6	11,525	0	0
Ditto „ 7	3,350	0	0
Ditto „ 8	4,800	0	0
Ditto „ 9	3,000	0	0
	44,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	40,000	0	0
	84,000	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight.			
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of—			
Relief Work No. 1	1,000	0	0
Ditto „ 2	1,500	0	0
Ditto „ 3	2,000	0	0
Ditto „ 4	2,000	0	0
Ditto „ 5	.....		
Ditto „ 6	.....		
Ditto „ 7	.....		
Ditto „ 8	.....		
Ditto „ 9	.....		
Ditto „ 10	1,500	0	0
	8,000	0	0
On account of advances for purchase of grain.			
Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy agents for purchase of grain	.....		
Amount paid in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehree to Daltongunge ...	500	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure.			
(*a.*) Final payments	8,500	0	0
(*b.*) Advances repayable	.....		
Total ...	8,500	0	0
Grand Total ...	92,500	0	0

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, as directed in his letter No. 941 of 6th April, to the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaggah.

L. R. Forbes,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix of 4th fortnightly narrative for the period ending 4th April 1874.

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Outturn of an ordinary season.			Outturn of this season,			Remarks.
		Dhan.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	Dhan.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1	Pausa	1,500	200	50	400	100	15	These figures are the result of careful enquiry made village-by-village by the Hussainabad sub-committee acting under my orders.
2	Sinduria	500	100	12	300	50	1	
3	Kusi	1,000	50	10	280	5	2½	
4	Ruhnarainpore	200	20	.....	100	10	.....	
5	Chak	100	10	.....	15	3	.....	
6	Moharakpore	300	10	5	50	5	.....	
7	Kachra	1,200	200	100	150	50	40	
8	Baraon	.....	150	50	.....	50	15	
9	Dandila	25	50	10	.....	20	.....	
10	Kurenpore and Tolas	1,000	200	50	25	15	50	
11	Kamgarpore	2,000	500	5	150	10	.....	
12	Mahurdabad	300	200	5	.....	7	5	
13	Beni Kolan and Kusa &c. ...	13,500	1,500	.....	6,000	300	.....	
14	Alinagore	1,000	200	.....	35	15	.....	
15	Ghurda	800	200	5	.....	.....	3	
16	Barwadih Baroli...	600	20	.....	200	7	.....	
17	Bahera	500	20	1	100	6	4	
18	Manjhowli	400	50	.....	16	5	.....	
19	Poldih	800	100	.....	300	5	.....	
20	Maudar, &c.	1,000	100	.....	60	50	.....	
21	Bahadurbigha	150	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	
22	Mankhap	1,100	400	.....	100	60	.....	
23	Yakaya	200	40	.....	10	2	.....	
24	Akhauri Khap	600	30	.....	100	30	.....	
25	Nemhath	500	100	.....	150	10	.....	
26	Gaun Khap	500	150	.....	300	125	.....	
27	Obra	400	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	
28	Puthra	.....	100	50	.....	50	15	
29	Sarhu	300	100	10	.....	10	4	
30	Rewan	100	20	10	7	5	3	
31	Pathra Kolan	.....	20	.....	.....	10	.....	
32	Sanda	.....	40	.....	.....	20	.....	
33	Chowkhra	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	Chaukar Kasturi, &c.	600	50	5	600	40	3	
35	Jhargada, &c.	.....	2,000	800	.....	400	300	
36	Bhairopore	700	50	.....	200	20	.....	
37	Manjhiawan	300	40	.....	100	20	.....	
38	Beharibigha	55	4	.....	20	2	.....	
39	Suhadurbigah	120	35	.....	50	15	.....	
40	Liberbor	150	20	.....	20	8	.....	
41	Tengri	500	100	.....	150	50	.....	

DALTONGUNGE,
The 9th April 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th April 1874.

READ—

The Manbhoom District Narrative for the fortnight ending 18th April.

THE Deputy Commissioner reports that notwithstanding the falling of the mohwa fruit, and the gathering of the spring lac-dye, distress is still on the increase, and the people are now in several places consuming their seed paddy. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself seen and consulted with Colonel Rowlatt about the state of his district; on the 15th April Colonel Rowlatt then gave a description of his district, much worse than any received previously. It may be considered that he ought to have foreseen this state of things at an earlier date. His Honor then requested the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, to visit Manbhoom again, and report fully on the extent of the distress, and the condition and requirements of the distressed tracts. His Honor awaits anxiously Colonel Dalton's report, but, looking to the gravity of the statements made, he deemed it necessary to order the despatch of 3,000 maunds of Government grain by rail, daily, to Burrakur for Manbhoom. He further directed Colonel Rowlatt to arrange immediately for carting the supplies from the Burrakur Railway Station into the interrior, and to take such steps to arrest impending distress, as might be instantly necessary pending the arrival of the Commissioner.

2. The return of laborers on relief works is still incomplete, showing 7,586 in all, including those on the municipal works at Purulia; while the

Lieutenant-Governor was informed by the Deputy Commissioner, that over 25,000 were employed on relief works. The latter number probably includes those employed on works executed from advances for land improvements. The comparatively small number on the roads is now accounted for, by the fact that throughout this district the roads are being made under the contract system; and Colonel Rowlatt, remarking that this system is in many respects not well adapted to relief operations, says if he could do away away with it, the numbers seeking employment would immediately increase from 7,000 to 15 or 20,000. The precise import of the term "contract system" is not stated; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes the meaning to be this, that a laborer receives payment at a rate determined before-hand for the work done as ascertained by measurement. This arrangement is well-known by the term "piece-work."

3. The Government has certainly hitherto always gathered from Colonel Rowlatt's narratives, that work was provided in Manbhoom in sufficient quantity for all the laboring class requiring relief; and that they were in fact being so relieved. If the Deputy Commissioner's present statement is intended to convey that there are from 8,000 to 14,000 people who have, while requiring relief, been excluded from it by the system in force, the Lieutenant-Governor must point out that Colonel Rowlatt is responsible to provide relief instantly for all who really need it, according to the best system which he can adopt under the circumstances, be it piece-work, or daily wage, or other method. It appears that the Deputy Commissioner did ask at various times that his professional staff might be strengthened; but looking to the small numbers apparently seeking work in Manbhoom as compared with other districts; to the fact that elsewhere there was a much more pressing demand, and to the general tenor of the Deputy Commissioner's reports as to the sufficiency of the relief provided, the Government believed that with a proper use of local agency, sufficiently satisfactory results would be obtained. The Public Works Department will now be requested to send more assistance to Manbhoom at once, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Colonel Dalton will see that sufficient work is provided in every quarter where required, for those who can execute piece-work, upon the public roads and village tanks; and for those who are physically incapable, upon such minor roads or village works as may be found practicable.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has full discretion to employ on daily wages all those who may be urgently needing relief, yet he must understand that the method is found very difficult in respect of supervision, if the number of laborers is large, and is liable to many abuses. Every effort should be therefore exerted to induce people to accept piece-work; and the terms of the piece-work should be fixed with fair liberality, and with due regard to all the circumstances of the case, so that the people may see that it is to their interest to take the terms. But at first it may happen that ignorant and destitute villagers fail to comprehend the terms; and such persons are not to be rejected merely because they ask for work on daily wages and declare themselves unable to do piece-work. They must be employed on daily wages until they can be induced to take piece-work. The above remarks are based on the supposition that the persons in question really need relief, of which matter the district authorities are to judge.

5. The Deputy Commissioner does not report, as he should have done, the numbers receiving charitable relief. His reports must be made more complete in future as regards the statistics of relief. As above stated, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot decide on a full scheme of relief for this district, until Colonel Dalton's report is received. Meanwhile after the serious report which was made to His Honor on the 15th April, he must warn the district authorities that they will be held strictly responsible for adopting every measure they may consider urgently necessary, until they shall receive the orders of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2746—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information and guidance.

No. 2747—S.R.

EXTRACT also (paragraph 3), to Public Works Department, with a request that Colonel Nicolls will arrange at once for sending two or three more overseers to Manbhoom.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1874.

No. 754, dated Purulia, the 20th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,
To—The Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative ending the 18th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have not much to add to what I stated in the last narrative under this heading. The plentiful supply of mohwa, which is still falling, has brought great relief in those parts of the district where the trees are numerous; it is being bartered at the rate of 3 seers for 1 seer of rice; it usually sells at this time of year at 5 maunds per rupee, but on account of the great scarcity of other food only 2½ maunds are now procurable. It is being dried and stored, but is being much more largely consumed than usual by the poorer classes, and the respectable classes who do not commonly eat mohwa, are also now consuming it. Had it not been for this very timely supply of food, great distress, if not actual starvation, would ere this have taken place. The spring crop of lac is also just being gathered, which will bring food to those who cultivate it. This crop is but small compared with that which is gathered in October. It is being exchanged at the rate of 1 seer for 3 seers of rice; nearly all classes engage in its cultivation.

In spite, however, of the falling of the mohwa, and gathering in of the lac crop, distress is reported to be still on the increase in all the distressed part of the district; the people have commenced consuming their seed paddy. This is reported from Mohal and Mourah pergunnahs by the district superintendent of police; from Govindpore by the extra-assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division, and by the Dewan of the Pandra Rani, who assured me, when at Burrakar on the 16th instant, that such was unquestionably the case in that pergunnah. I have also received similar reports from the pergunnahs of Khaspel, Bagda, and parts of Supur; this shows conclusively that some at least of the people have come to the end of their stocks of paddy intended for food, and having no other resources left, and being unable to purchase for want of the means, and not being able to borrow, as the mohajuns refuse to advance on loan in consequence of not having been repaid their previous advances, are thus being driven to consume their seed-grain. Complaints of disstress are also being received from people in Raipore, Shamsundarpore and Dhadra in Burrabhoom; but as rice is still selling in those parts at 16 seers per rupee, this can only be that kind of distress which occurs annually amongst the poorer classes generally. The complaints are being enquired into.

The price of rice and pulses by the reports received from the police up to the 20th instant is as follows; that at which they stood in the last report is also given:—

Name of bazar.	Coarse rice.		Fine rice.		Pulses.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipur	17	16	16	16	15	14
Manbazar	16	16	15	12	11	12
Burrabazar	16	16	12	13	10	12
Ichagarh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	14	13	13	12½	12	11
Purulia	15	14½	12	12	10	12
Govindpore	13	13	12	12	13	13
Raghunathpore	12	13	11	11	10	10
Nirsha	12	12	11	11	10	10
Gaurandih	12	12	11	11	11	10

From the above it will be seen, that prices have remained pretty stationary except at Jhalda and Purulia, where a rise has taken place.

The price of wheat and barley is also quoted in the price-currents, but there is little or no demand for these grains; if there was, the supplies being very small, they would be exhausted in a few days.

The only crop on the ground is sugarcane, which has been lately planted out. This is suffering from want of moisture, as the reservoirs and tanks now contain very little water, and in many villages will be soon quite dried up. Great complaints are made in all parts of the district of the want of sufficient drinking water, and during the next two months great distress and difficulty will be experienced both by the people and cattle on this account. Wells are being dug all along the roads now being carried on as relief works; and if the villagers would take the trouble to do so too, the difficulty would be got over, but they apparently prefer drinking the most filthy slush, instead of digging wells for themselves, although they know full well that sickness must ensue from drinking bad water.

In addition to the beggar class, and those reported to be suffering in the last narrative, distress is reported in several villages in the eastern part of Khashpel pergunnah; the district superintendent of police writes:—"16 sonthals come in from the village of Ktwabila in Khaspail pergunnah, saying that unless some help was given them they would die; they were in a most emaciated state. From enquiries I have made of people from the neighbourhood, it appears that there are five or six villages near or about Purroorroo in very great want. It appears to me that there is much more distress here and there than we ever imagined, and that it only comes to light when the people are on the point of starvation." Captain Samuells is now on the spot, and relief has been given to these villages by money, which was at once despatched on receipt of the above intelligence. A feeding depôt will also be started immediately to assist those who are too weak to work, and employment found for those who are still strong.

The tracts mentioned in my last narrative are those most distressed, and will still remain so until relieved; the area of distress has still, I am sorry to say, a tendency to expand, as places hitherto thought to be quite safe, are now reported to be suffering from want of food. In fact, except in the south-west of the district where rain fell in October, all the villages in which the cultivation is chiefly confined to high, or bád lands, may be expected to suffer more or less from want of food.

As far north as Para and Ragunathpore, except in the eastern pergunnahs, the bazars are still fairly supplied with food; but the present state of distress is not so much caused by the want of supplies, as by the want of means amongst the people to purchase food. They have now suffered in the distressed

part of the district from three successive bad years, of which the last was the worst ; from this cause they have gradually exhausted their means, and are no longer able to purchase or borrow, as their credit is gone, and paddy-holders do not care to run the risk of increasing more losses by making further advances. To the north of these places supplies are insufficient and would indeed be so all over the distressed pergunnahs, if the people still had the power to purchase.

B.—Relief Works.

In addition to the 13 roads measuring 252½ miles detailed in my last report, sanction has just been received from the Commissioner to commence work on the road projected to join Manbazar with Bankoora. This is a most important line, as by it all the trade to and from Singbhoom and the southern pergunnahs of Manbhoom with Bankoora and the railway beyond, is carried on. I am happy to say the contract for this road has been taken by Mr. J. O'B. Sceales, the manager of the Bankura Indigo concern, who has also taken the contract on the Bankoora side ; he will also have the line marked out and as under him, I feel sure the laborers will be properly treated, I hope no more distressed persons will have to go over into the Bankoora district for relief and work from that part of the country.

Since the date of my last narrative, I have received information that laborers are now being employed on the road No. 12, and work will no doubt be commenced on No. 13, and the Manbazar and Bankoora road to be No. 14, as I have requested Mr. Sceales to start the work at once.

The number of laborers employed on all these roads is now returned at 7,197 ; but no returns have been received from the roads lately started.

	Names of Roads.	Length.	Number of laborers employed.
1.	Purulia and Chibassa road	36	602
2.	Branch from ditto to Barrabazar	18	256
3.	Purulia and Manbazar road	28	400
4.	Purulia and Bankoora road	27	525
5.	Branch from Charra to join at Singhbazar ..	4½	125
6.	Ludhurka and Gaurandi road	17	272
7.	Raghunathpore and Hazaribagh road	37	805
8.	,, ,, Bankoora road	15	2,134
9.	,, ,, Raniganj road	14	1,533
10.	Govindpore and Giridih road	21½	129
11.	Nirsha and Jamtara road	7	98
12.	,, Telkupi road	12	318
13.	Govindpore and Purulia road from Chelliama ..	16	....
14.	Manbazar and Bankoorah road	..	....
	Total		7,197

The number of laborers employed on the Purulia municipal works is 159, and on the relief work 230. Total 389.

In his review on the narrative for this district dated the 6th instant, the Commissioner remarks on the small number of people employed on the roads, and appears to infer from this that the distress cannot be very great; but the fact is we cannot, and do not give employment to any thing like the numbers who seek it. From the great want we have labored under in supervising agency, we have been obliged to adhere generally to the contract system of work, which in many respects is not well adapted to relief operations, and which I would at once do away with, if I saw any possibility of procuring a sufficient number of trustworthy overseers, so as to admit of the people being paid as daily laborers. With my present staff, I fear it is not possible for me to undertake more works, and on those in hand not many more can be employed than find work on them at present. If I could abolish the contract system and take up more roads, I believe double, or treble the number of people would flock to them, and that the numbers seeking employment would immediately increase from 7,000 to 15 or 20,000.

C.—Transport of food.

No difficulty has yet been met with in procuring a sufficiency of carriage for the transport of the Government grain, and none is expected to occur. The causeway across the Damooda river is now nearly completed, and will not cost more than Rs. 600; when used, the cost of grain from Burrakur to Roghunathpore will be reduced 1 pice per maund, so that if we have to convey there only 38,400 maunds, this causeway will have covered its own cost, and for every maund crossed over above that quantity, a positive saving will take place.

Food is still being brought up from the south of the district and Singhboom, but none appears to reach the norther pergunnahs; some is still being exported to Hazareebagh, and *viâ* Burrakar, to the distressed districts in Behar and uorth Bengal, and little or none is being imported by private traders from the east, as during March only 127 carts, and in April, up to 15th, only 25 carts laden with grain had passed over the Burrakur Bridge going westward.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

All the Government grain amounting to nearly 20,000 maunds, except 154 bags, has been despatched from Burrakur to Govindpore, Nirsha, and Raghunathpore, and there stored. Grain has also been purchased privately and stored at Puralia and Manbazar for the use of the relief committees; 1,000 maunds of Government rice was sent to Poddordih in pergunnah Pandra, which is now being used by the sub-committee there, and some has also been sent from Govindpore for the use of the sub-committees at Jheria aud elsewhere. 1,000 maunds has also been sent out to pergunnahs Mohal and Maura for lending out to the cultivators, who were reported to be in great distress and consuming their seed paddy. Up to the 18th instant only 103 maunds had been distributed. Orders have been issued that all empty bags are to be returned into store.

Regarding the sufficiency of stocks for Government purposes, this has been reported on specially, and a further supply of 1,25,000 asked for, making, with the 25,000 maunds already allotted to this district, 1,50,000. This has been granted, and orders issued by the Government for 3,000 maunds being sent up daily to Burrakur for this district. It is estimated that out of the 3,46,397 persons inhabiting the eighteen distressed pergunnahs, 1,00,000 are laborers without lands, to whom loans could not be made with any chance of their being paid for, and that out of the remainder who are cultivators, one-half may possibly be able to provide for themselves without Government aid. This leaves in round numbers 1,25,000 or about 36 per cent. who will require assistance, which, at half a seer per diem* for three months, gives a total quantity required in round numbers of 1,40,000 maunds, leaving 10,000 maunds for the use of the sub-committees and laborers employed on the roads. What I propose to do is to assist the cultivators through their difficulties by making them loans of rice, leading them to support the laboring classes by employing them in earrying on their agricultural operations as usual, otherwise the chances are we shall have to support both; should the rains be late it will probably be necessary to increase the quantity applied for, as in that case no crops will ripen by the 1st August which the aous, or gora paddy, and Indian-corn and millets usually do.

* The persons in jail, all full grown, get 10 chittacks of rice per diem, and the Mission orphans, aged between 6 and 18, 7-16th seer a day.

In consequence of the large supply now ordered for this district, a second store-house has been ordered for Ragunathpore, but as the grain will, it is hoped, be lent as fast as it arrives, not much extra storage room will be required.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances for the purchase of grain to zemindars and others without interest	8,000	0	0
To traders and others of a safe and responsible character without interest	9,595	0	0
To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ...	5,600	0	0
To landowners for land improvements	60,120	0	0
To Puralia municipality	4,000	0	0

The zemindars and talookdars to whom advances have been made for importing rice, will, I believe, apply the money to the purpose for which it was advanced; but I am doubtful whether such will be done by all those who represented themselves to be traders and respectable characters. I found that a very large number of persons were coming forward for loans on the pretence of importing grain, who had no intention of doing more with the money than support themselves. I have therefore been obliged to refuse most of such applications, and confine these advances to known traders. Had I complied with all such requests, I should have been overwhelmed with applications from the needy respectable classes, who would only have been too glad to obtain Government loans at 6 per cent. interest, to pay their debts and feed themselves, but it would have been hopeless to expect payment.

The zemindars and talookdars have not come forward in any numbers to apply for loans to assist their ryots; only five have applied. They know it would be difficult to recover the loans made by them, and are therefore not willing to take the responsibility of accepting such advances.

The tuccavi advances have, on the whole I consider been a great success; they have been the means of giving employment at a very critical time to a large number of laborers, who otherwise would have been without work; a large number of works will also have been completed which will materially benefit the country, and be a safeguard against repeated failures of crops. It is unfortunate, however, that most of the works are now nearly completed, and that but few are now applying for such loans to whom such advances could safely be made. During the fortnight I have, however, been able to make advances to 23 persons, taking Rs. 5,070, whose works will be carried on in some of the very worst parts of the district.

The works of the Purulia municipality are being steadily carried on, and whilst giving employment to a large number of persons will add greatly to the appearance, convenience and health of the town.

F.—Charitable Relief.

There are now at work in this district, the district relief committee, and sub-divisional committees at Govendpore, Roghunathpore and Manbazar, having under them 4, 3, 10 and 5 sub-committees respectively, at the places noted in the margin. These latter have all been arranged by officers who have visited the places where they meet, and short directions in Bengali, embodying the directions of Government, and the Central Committee &c., have been drawn up by me and issued to them for their guidance; with constant supervision they will, I believe, do us good service, but are not capable of doing much if left entirely to themselves. These numbers will have to be increased as the area of distress is enlarging. Cooked food is being distributed at Purulia, Govindpore, Jheria, Purulia, Govindpore, Sheriah, Podordile, Roghunathpore, Manbazar and Bagda, where large numbers are daily provided with one meal a day.

Ludhurka.	Sarbari.
Hura.	Morardih.
Kaisorgarh.	Saturi.
Arjanjorah.	Gourandi.
Jheria.	Hasipur.
Tundih.	Sonathal.
Podordih.	Khotra.
Mohal.	Masiara.
Maurah.	Bagda.
Chelliomah.	Puncha.
Para.	Kenda.

G.—Financial Results.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative Rs. 40,124-10-10.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

	Relief Work.	Rs.	As.	P.
No. 1.—	1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadi ...	241	12	3
„ 2.—	1st „ Kantadi to Chota Uama	58	3	9
„ 3.—	2nd „ Chotaurmo to Jajodi	122	9	0
„ 4.—	3rd „ Jajodi to Jamdi	324	15	6
„ 5.—	4th „ Jamdi to Subarnarekha	611	3	0
„ 6.—	Road from hospital to school	46	0	0
„ 7.—	1st section, Bankoora road from Purulia to Singhbazar ...	587	3	0
„ 8.—	2nd „ Singbazar Ludhuka	183	0	0
„ 9.—	3rd „ Ludhuka to Hura	61	4	0
„ 10.—	4th „ Hura to Chatna	383	8	0
„ 11.—	Charra Junction	239	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 12.—Road from Damda to Burrabazar	370	2	0
„ 13.—1st section, Manbazar road	818	0	0
„ 14.—2nd „ „ „	302	1	6
„ 15.—Govindpore and Lundi road	.....		
„ 16.—Nirsa to Jamtora road	.....		
„ 17.—Roghunathpore, roads from	3,168	6	3
„ 18.—Ludhura to Gourandi road	228	10	0
„ 19.—Lelkupi road	17	0	3
Total ...	7,753	1	3
Advances to Captain Hare at Burrakur for the transport of grain ...	1,500	0	0
To Captain Samuells at Raghunathpore for construction of golahs &c.,	1,000	0	0
Establishment at Burrakur	.....		
Ditto at Purulia	17	6	7
Ditto at Raghunathpore	.....		
On account of advances made for purchase of grain—			
Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain	1,000	0	0
To traders for purchasing grain	4,600	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots	3,600	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements	8,130	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure ...	27,600	7	10
Total to end of fortnight ...	67,725	2	8

No. 773, dated Purulia, the 21st April, 1874.

From—Colonel E. A. Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

With reference to my narrative dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to forward a corrected return of laborers employed in the Roghunathpore roads, numbering 7,405 instead of 4,472. This corrected list I have only just received; the total number employed on the relief roads of this district is therefore 10,130, instead of 7,197 as stated in my narrative.

Revised Statement showing the number of Coolies employed on the roads from Roghunathpore.

Number of the list.	Name of Road.	Number of coolies employed.
7.	Roghunathpore and Hazareebagh road ...	2,642
8.	Ditto Bankoora „ ...	2,158
9.	Ditto Raneegunge „ ...	1,854
9½.	Collecting stones for metalling the roads ...	751
	Total ...	7,405

Purulia,
The 21st April, 1874.

E. A. Rowlatt, *Colonel*,
Deputy Commr. of Manbhoom.

No. A1, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am directed to inform you, that the Lieutenant-Governor has had the advantage of meeting Colonel Rowlatt and Mr. Beadon, and conferring with them upon the condition and requirements of their districts. With Mr. Beadon was Mr. Campbell, the sub-divisional officer of Pachumba.

2. Sir Richard Temple gathered from Mr. Beadon that, though parts of four thanas* with an aggregate population of about 120,000 persons were partially distressed, yet not more than 20,000 people would come on the hands of Government for three months, and 20,000 maunds of grain was all that the Deputy Commissioner deemed to be required. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the immediate commencement of so much of the Gya and Deogurh pilgrim road as goes through the Hazareebagh district, as both Mr. Beadon and Mr. Campbell represented that relief work was very greatly required in that direction.

* Chuttra.
Burhee.
Kodeema.
Huntergunge.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor was not fully satisfied that Mr. Beadon sufficiently estimated all his requirements; and I may perhaps have to address you again on this matter. At any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be favored with your opinion upon the sufficiency, or otherwise, of Mr. Beadon's estimate. Meanwhile, as Hazareebagh has already got 20,000 or 22,000 maunds of Government grain, there is no emergent need for sending any more at present.

4. The affairs of Manbhoom and its requirements, as set forth by the Deputy Commissioner, are very much more important and pressing. Colonel Rowlatt stated that sixteen pergunnahs to the east of his district (he could not distribute the distressed tracts into thanas) were very badly off; he explained that over a great part of this area there had been little or no rice crop; that prices were 13 seers a rupee (which he said was very high for a poor district like his); that there were already 25,000 people on the relief works, and that there was now very little private trade, and supplies were very short.

Colonel Rowlatt said that the whole population would need assistance, but that, if Government would help the ryots and their families in all, the ryots would find employment and support for the remaining 150,000 of the population. Colonel Rowlatt said that the period for which the people would want assistance was three months; and he gave it as his opinion that 150,000 maunds of Government grain should be provided for his district.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider Colonel Rowlatt's statement of the case to be absolutely clear; and perhaps some of his deductions may not be quite consistent with his premises. But it is clear that Colonel Rowlatt knows district well, and has visited all its distressed tracts; he has been particularly successful in getting works of local improvement undertaken by landholders, and much weight must be attached to what he says. Sir Richard Temple would not himself have supposed that one corner of a district otherwise well off, could have been in so very bad a condition that four-sevenths of its population will have to be fed with grain imported by Government.

6. Still, looking to the very serious nature of Colonel Rowlatt's report, the Lieutenant-Governor would ask you to be good enough to visit Manbhoom at once, and to favor him with a very early report upon the extent of the distress, and the condition and requirements of the distressed tracts. Sir Richard is aware that you yourself visited these tracts early in the year; but distress has, according to Colonel Rowlatt's account, so much extended, that the Government can hardly decide upon the kind and extent of relief required without the assistance of your judgment and knowledge, exercised after revisiting the district. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask you to make as clear as can be—

(1) the area of distress and its population;
(2) the proportion of failure of the two last crops (aous and amun) expressed in annas;
(3) the percentage and number of people in each of the distressed tracts who are likely to come upon the hands of Government and
(4) the amount of Government grain you would recommend should be imported.

No. 9M.A., dated Calcutta, the 22nd April 1874.

From—Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

In continuation of my No. 3M.A., dated 7th April 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

No. 443—S.R., dated 20th April 1874.

2. *Heading firstly.*—Advances to import grain.—Blank.

3. *Heading secondly.*—Public Works Relief. As in the previous fortnight, works carried out under the Land Improvement Act have given employment to a good number of people, and it has not been necessary to offer much relief

work on the part of Government. I may here mention that the zemindars who are digging tanks do not, as a rule, send in returns of the number of people employed, and thus, though only about 4,500 persons are reported to the Collector, he believes that the real total is not less than between 8,000 and 9,000.

Arrangements are under consideration for the provision of relief works when the tank-work is finished about a month hence, and I have just applied to Government for permission to entertain overseers to make plans and estimates.

4. *Heading thirdly.*—Provision of food for relief works.—Blank.

5. *Heading fifthly.*—Landholders continue to apply for tuccavee loans, but no more can now be granted for tanks, except for very small ones, as large tanks cannot now be excavated before the rains set in.

No. 443—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 20th April 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report ending this day.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Bazars are generally well supplied with coarse rice, and no complaint of scarcity is heard of. Mahajuns' golahs seem to be well supplied almost all over the country, and both mahajuns and zemindars are making advances of paddy freely to the ryots.

3. Prices are decidedly lower than during the preceding period, and they may be quoted thus :—

	Common rice per maund. Rs. A. P.
Bongong	2 4 0
Chooadanga	2 10 0
Meherpore	2 13 0
Kooshtea	2 12 0
Kishnaghur	2 14 0
Kaligunge	2 13 0

4. There is no information which can be relied on as to the amount of grain in stock, but from the reports received from the sub-divisional officers it is indicated that the existence of stores is considerable.

5. There has been no rainfall at Kishnaghur during the last fortnight. But there has been a little rain in the Kaligunge thana, and in the Meherpore and Kooshtea and Chooadanga sub-divisions. At Kooshtea, on the 3rd and 17th instant, the rainfall is said to have been 1·65 inches, and I have heard that still more than this fell near Allumdanga. The rain has not indeed been universal in the tracts abovementioned, but it has been sufficient in many places to permit the sowing of early rice.

6. *State of the Crops.*—Nearly all the crops which were on the fields have been harvested except boro dhan, which is fast ripening, and which is said to be very promising. The land is said to have been unusually well tilled this season. Rain is much wanted for indigo on the ground, as well as for the early rice sowings.

7. *Condition of the people.*—The condition of the people appear to be generally satisfactory although high prices are prevailing; but laborers are in places, it is said, difficult to get, and wages at the rate offered are not much sought after. This indicates that there is not much apprehension of pressure amongst the people. This satisfactory state of things arises in great measure from the employment given by works undertaken with Government funds either directly or through borrowers under the Land Improvement Act. Want of proper drinking water is greatly felt in many places. In the distressed parts especially much has been done this year to remedy this deficiency. Cholera is, I regret to say, extremely prevalent, especially in the distressed tracts, where it frequently has the effect of driving laborers from the works. In one instance I have heard of 8 men dying out of a gang of 12! Four native doctors are at work.

8. No cases of actual starvation or misery have been reported, but grain thefts have somewhat increased in the sub-division of Bongong.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—The distressed tract has not enlarged nor, as I hope, will it do so till the rains are regularly set in. There will be no difficulty, I think, in preparing work enough for the classes accustomed to out-door labour to provide for them till the aous crop is cut. Some of the better class of people have begun to suffer, and the sub-committees have been set to work at Debogram and Muragatcha in order to provide work suitable for them.

10. There have been no particular fluctuations in the excise revenue.

RELIEF WORKS.

11. The tanks which had been undertaken at Government expense have been very nearly finished; others have been projected, which will afford employment for the surplus laborers till the rains commence. Many of the tuccavee works are approaching completion, and it will be necessary for us to be prepared to supply their place. This can be done by means of scattered works.

12. There is no necessity for storage of Government grain.

13. The district relief committee, preceiving that it has become necessary for provision of light labor to be made, has commenced operations. Subscriptions have been promised to the amount of Rs. 2,500. The sub-committees of Debogram and Muragatcha have been set to work, and have been supplied with funds for the commencement of cotton-spinning. The Kishnaghur sub-committee will also very shortly commence operations.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

		Rs.	A.	P.
14.	Advances for cultivation of boro dhan	*Nil.*		
	Ditto for land improvements	36,286	0	0
	Total ..	36,286	0	0

No. 2644—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 24th April, 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9M.A., dated the 22nd instant, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Nuddea district ending 6th instant, and in reply to say that the report in question is generally satisfactory.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter under reply, I am to note that the entertainment of three overseers for supervising relief works in Nuddea has already been sanctioned in orders No. 2615, dated 23rd instant.

ENCLOSURE NO. 9 TO THE 16TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Men, Women and Children employed on Relief Works in Districts of Rajshahye, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions for the fortnight ending 21st April 1874.

	Name of District.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Rajshahye Division.	Moorshedabad	39,771	4,148	2,315	66,234	4,265	296	165	4,726	3,292	185	179	3,656	51 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
	Maldah	46,754	11,181	3,733	61,668	3,368	799	277	4,444	4,326	901	271	5,498	64 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Rajshahye	18,294	1,309	789	20,392	1,306	91	55	1,446	1,266	67	35	1,368	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Rungpore	90,659	6,274	32,855	129,788	6,475	448	2,346	9,269	12,086	232	2,977	15,345	Ditto ditto ditto
	Bograh	91,384	160,639	199,810	451,153	6,443	11,469	14,417	32,329	5,877	10,855	15,869	32,601	98 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total ...	286,862	183,571	239,502	729,935	21,851	13,103	17,260	52,214	26,847	12,290	19,331	58,468	
Patna Division.	Patna	60,796	85,167	28,315	174,275	4,331	6,082	2,020	12,433	4,527	6,947	2,122	13,596	17 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Gya	7,101	9,742	2,667	19,510	514	711	198	1,428	413	788	228	1,429	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Shahabad	44,008	20,980	7,355	72,343	3,216	1,455	759	5,430	3,428	1,840	574	5,842	18 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
	Sarun	858,703	571,462	561,997	1,992,162	64,265	42,624	40,284	147,173	70,583	48,011	43,233	161,827	40 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Chumparun	261,261	157,646	64,906	483,813	17,822	9,246	4,343	31,411	32,228	39,182	18,610	110,020	38 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total ...	1,231,869	824,997	665,240	2,722,103	90,148	60,718	47,404	198,270	131,179	96,768	64,767	292,714	
Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr	29,652	37,409	5,535	52,596	2,186	1,238	388	3,759	2,503	1,355	442	4,300	3 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Bhagulpore	116,090	49,899	33,518	199,507	8,239	3,562	2,393	14,244	11,661	4,753	3,612	19,426	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Purneah	150,015	19,126	30,636	250,697	12,925	1,380	2,187	16,492	14,608	1,581	2,801	18,990	23 per cent. Girhasts.
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
	Total ...	326,657	86,434	69,709	482,800	23,347	6,180	4,968	34,495	28,172	7,689	6,855	42,716	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

FUREEDPORE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND MELA OF 1874.

No. 1235, dated the 30th April 1874.

From—R. KNIGHT, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No. 40, dated 16th April 1874, submitting a report from the Secretary to the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mêla Committee on the fair held at Fureedpore in January last, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Government annual subscription of Rs. 250 be renewed for the coming year. The correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 40, dated Dacca, the 16th April, 1874.
Memo. by—F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca.

FORWARDED in original to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, with the request that the Government donation of Rs. 250 may be renewed on the occasion of the mêla to be held in January next.

No. 4, dated Fureedpore, the 2nd April, 1874.
Memo. by—W. S. WELLS, Esq., Collector of Fureedpore.

FORWARDED in original to the Commissioner of Division for consideration and orders. The mêla took place during my temporary absence on leave, and therefore the report on it has been made by my *locum tenens*, Mr. Walton.

2. In previous reports I have already advocated the necessity of spending the money to some extent in a way best suited to the native public, who subscribe by far the greater portion; and I do not think the amount disbursed for jatra, theatrical performances, band, and fireworks, unreasonable or comparatively exorbitant.

3. This is the 11th year the mêla has been held, and I attributed its popularity to the fact that native gentlemen form the larger portion of the Committee of Management, and consult the tastes of their countrymen in these and other matters.

4. In conclusion, I beg you to obtain the usual grant of Rs. 250 from Government for the mêla and agricultural exhibition to be held next winter.

Dated Fureedpore, the 31st March, 1874.

From—BABOO BHUBUN MOHAN RAHA, Secretary to the Agricultural Exhibition Committee, Fureedpore,
To—The Magistrate of Fureedpore.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith the report, with the usual appendices, of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Fureedpore in the month of January last.

2. I am desired by the Agricultural Committee to request that you will be so good as to procure the sanction of Government for its usual donation of Rs. 250 for the exhibition to be held in January 1875.

Report on the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Mêla in 1874.

THE 11th annual exhibition and mêla may fairly be said to have been a success, though it would have been a greater one but for the unfavorable nature of the weather last year. The change of date for the opening of the mêla also operated unfavorably, though it could not well be avoided. But in spite of all drawbacks, the amount of subscriptions, the amount distributed in prizes, and the number of people who attended, have been in excess of any previous year.

2. The display of numerous varieties of rice, the principal product of the district, was, as usual, the most interesting part of the agricultural exhibition to both exhibitors and spectators. The number of exhibitors and of varieties of aous rice showed rather a falling off from last year, but this was to be expected, as there was a general failure of the last aous crop. The show of amun rice was very good. Some of the varieties both in aous and amun were remarkably fine. The only part of the district not represented in this part of the exhibition was the south, including the newly acquired sub-division of Madaripore, which is a great rice-producing country. It would be well in future years to give special prizes for Gopalgunge (and perhaps Muxudpore) and Madaripore, as some extra inducement is required to bring exhibitors from so great a distance.

3. The quantity and quality of the other articles exhibited will be remarked on in the narrative of the daily events of the mêla.

4. The sanitary arrangements were, as usual, under the supervision of Dr. Bose, and were completely successful.

The police arrangements were also very good. There were a few cases of pocket-picking and of theft, but in every case the offenders were promptly apprehended.

5. The mêla was attended by a large number of shopkeepers, including some from nearly all parts of the district. The greater part, however, of the shops belonged to this place. These men drive a largely extended trade during the mêla, clear off their old stocks, and make considerable profits, as many people of all classes are then present from all parts of the district, who rarely visit the station at any other time.

6. The amusements this year were of the same character as usual, but the dramatic entertainments were on a larger scale than before, a celebrated jatra having been procured from Calcutta in addition to the performances of the amateurs. The manner in which Bengali plays were put on the stage and acted by the latter was worthy of the highest praise.

7. The greatest credit is due to the Committee for the interest they showed and the exertions they made in carrying through the undertaking. As to the Honorary Secretaries, Baboos Bhubun Mohan Raha and Jadub Chundra Goswami, their energy and exertions may be said to have merited and gained a success.

8. A list of the principal subscribers is given in the appendix. The Madaripore subscriptions are shown separately, and a letter is annexed from the officer in charge of that subdivision with reference to the exhibition, which will, I hope, meet with favorable consideration.

9. I now proceed to a brief narrative of the proceedings on each day of the mêla:

12*th January*.—The opening of the exhibition, at 1 P.M., was followed by the show of flowers and European vegetables. The former consisted of only two or three ordinary bouquets. Some of the vegetables shown were very fine, though, perhaps, too much attention had been paid to mere size. Several kinds of English vegetables were exhibited by the people of neighbouring villages. In the afternoon there were sundry sports, such as ghurrah races, climbing a pole, &c., and on this occasion, as at all other times throughout each day of the mêla, the merry-go-rounds were in perpetual motion. In the evening the Amateur Dramatic Company performed the Bengali Drama, "Mohanter ei ki kaj."

13*th January*.—On this day prizes were awarded for *dâlis* and specimens of country vegetables and fruits, including plantains, yams, sweet potatoes, brinjals, cocoanuts, guava, pomegranates, and other different kinds of fruits and vegetables. The *dâli* which obtained the first prize was considered superior to any shown in former years. Some of the round brinjals were remarkably fine and large. The competitions for prizes for plantains were much more numerous than in the preceding year, and those for which the first prize was given were very good indeed. There was a falling off in turmeric and in fruits, but on the whole the show was a good one. There were sports in the afternoon—high jumps, broad jumps, &c., and in the evening the amateurs gave another very successful performance, the pieces being "Chakhudan" and "Oobhoy Sankut."

14*th January*.—Prizes were awarded on this day for cereals and rubbee crops, the articles exhibited being barley, wheat, gram, mattor, kalye, til, mustard, linseed, tobacco, sugarcane, &c. The show of barley was good both in quantity and quality, as compared with former years. The pulses were almost equal to those of the previous year, and there was increased competition in til and mustard. Some very large tobacco leaves (green) were exhibited. Of sugarcane there were four species and 35 exhibitors, against three species and 15 exhibitors last year, and the Bombay canes were superior to those of former years. A pony race in the afternoon was keenly contested, though many of the 25 starters never reached the winning-post. This was followed by high and broad jumps, a race for men and another for boys. In the evening the Amateur Dramatic Company performed two pieces, in excellent style.

15*th January*.—This was the most important day of the agricultural exhibition, being appointed for the show of rice. The number of exhibitors of aous was 134, and of amun 363, the numbers last year having been 160 and 323 respectively. The number of species was 51 of aous and 84 of amun, against 57 and 49 last year. The diminished number of exhibitors of aous was owing to the general failure of the last crop in some parts of the district. The judges were unable to finish the task of awarding the prizes in one day, and had to devote a great portion of the following day to it. It is very satisfactory to find that, in the opinion of competent judges, the quality of dhan shown improves year by year. Next year it is hoped that exhibitors will be attracted from Gopalgunge and Madaripore, and that the show of rice will be on a still more extensive scale. The best kinds of amun shown were madhu bhakkan, dudraj, sakkar khora, pipri balan, chini sukkar, pankait. In the afternoon the sports were wrestling and singlestick. This was the first night of the Calcutta Jatra, with which the spectators appeared to be greatly pleased.

16*th January*.—On this day were exhibited the remaining agricultural products, for which prizes had not so far been awarded. They consisted of ghee (cow and buffalo), butter, cream, date and cane goor and sugar, millet, churn, cotton in pods, safflower and castor-oil seeds. The show of ghee, butter, and cream was poor, but is said to have been as good as usual.

Some very good gòor was shown, though there was a falling off in the number of exhibitors, but the district is noted for its goor. Some very good date-sugar also was shown. Only four specimens of arrowroot were shown, but the quantity was very good, in one instance remarkably so. There was a decided falling off in the quantity of jute shown, but the quality of that shown was considered good. The show of cotton, safflower, and safflower seeds was very poor, and no indigo at all was shown, although it is still one of the productions of the district. In the afternoon there was a cricket-match among the schoolboys, and a sack race, and at night a great crowd of people witnessed the Calcutta Jatra.

17th January.—On this day prizes were awarded for live stock, of which the show was rather poor, though said to be as good as usual, and better in respect of poultry. One or two very good country cows were, however, exhibited. There were various sports in the afternoon, including a hackney race, and in the evening the amateurs gave another performance, after which the Calcutta Jatra continued till far in the following day.

19th January.—The prizes, to the amount of upwards of Rs. 700, were distributed in the afternoon of this day, and the mêla concluded with a display of fireworks in the evening.

10. I have omitted to mention the ploughing-match in its proper place. There was keen competition for the prizes for ploughing, there being 17 competitors, to each of whom was assigned an equal portion of land.

11. Of the usefulness of this annual gathering I think there can be no question. Its popularity increases steadily year by year. The great distance from which many of the competitors come clearly shows that the prizes given are sought after not for the money value alone, and the marked improvement in many of the articles exhibited may be fairly claimed as due to the incentive thus afforded.

12. This report might have been submitted earlier, but it could not be accompanied by the appendices till the accounts were made up, and it did not appear that delay in submission would be of any consequence.

APPENDIX A.

Names of the Members of the Fureedpore Agricultural Mêla and Exhibition Committee.

W. S. Wells, Esq., C.S.	President.
W. R. Davis, Esq.	Members.
W. L. Owen, Esq.	
A. J. Fraser, Esq.	
Dr. B. N. Bose	
Baboo Srinath Rai	
Moulavi Mohamed	
Syud Moulavi Tozamal Ali	
Baboo Kali Dass Mukerji	
,, Chand Mohan Moitro	
,, Banga Chandra Bosu	
,, Bhiru Kumar Chowdhry	
,, Rajendra Guha	
,, Ananda Chandra Dass	
,, Mohim Chandra Rai	
,, Khetter Chandra Ghosh	
,, Mohesh Chandra Sen	
,, Bhuban Mohan Raha	Joint-Secretaries.
,, Jadab Chandra Goswami	

APPENDIX B.

Names of the Members of the Fureedpore Agricultural Mêla and Exhibition Sub-Committee.

Dr. B. N. Bose	Members.
Baboo Srinath Rai	
,, Chand Mohan Moitro	
Moulavi Mohamed	
Baboo Khetter Chandra Ghosh	
,, Kali Dass Mukerji	
,, Banga Chandra Bosu	
,, Mohesh Chandra Sen	
,, Bhuban Mohan Raha	Joint-Secretaries.
,, Jadab Chandra Goswami	

APPENDIX C.

Names of the Principal Subscribers to the Méla Fund.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government	250	0	0
W. S. Wells, Esq., C.S.	100	0	0
Maharani Surnamoye	100	0	0
Munshi Golam Ali Chowdry	100	0	0
Baboo Mohini Mohan Das	100	0	0
W. L. Owen, Esq.	50	0	0
Munshi Nazemuddin Ahmed Chowdry	50	0	0
Manager of Paikpara Estate	50	0	0
Baboos Backantha Ram Rai and Rajendra Chandra Rai	50	0	0
Dr. B. N. Bose	25	0	0
Srimati Ram Rangini Dasi	25	0	0
Baboo Chandra Kumar Rai, of Narail	25	0	0
Raja Jotindra Mohun Thakur	25	0	0
Baboo Rajkumar Datta	25	0	0
„ Chandra Kumar Chatterji	25	0	0
G. M. Reily, Esq.	25	0	0
Baboo Kali Kristo Thakur	25	0	0
„ Srinath Rai, of Bhaggokul	25	0	0
„ Guru Das Rai	20	0	0
„ Shameswar and Tara Prasonna Sikdars ...	20	0	0
„ Prosanna Kumar Sikdar	20	0	0
„ Umesh Chandra Majumdar and Surja Kumar Bagchi	15	0	0
„ Raj Kumar Lahery	15	0	0
„ Shambhu Nath Chowdry	15	0	0
„ Ram Chandra Sanyal	15	0	0
Munshi Abdur Rahim Chowdry	15	0	0
Baboo Guru Charn Chakravarti	15	0	0
	1,225	0	0
Small subscriptions, varying from Rs. 14 to 1 ...	957	8	0
Grand Total ...	2,182	8	0

APPENDIX D.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Fureedpore Agricultural Exhibition and Méla of 1874.

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand of last year	466	0	0
Amount of Government grant	250	0	0
Received by local subscription	1,932	8	0
Proceeds from sale of the bungalow materials ...	50	0	0
Total ...	2,698	8	0

Disbursements.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount expended on prizes for agricultural products	700	8	0
Ditto on other accounts, including pony race, foot-race, cricket match, &c.	65	8	0
Cost of Durbar bungalow, sanitary arrangements, &c.	397	15	4½
Lighting charges, &c. ...	128	14	6
Native jatra, theatrical performances, and Dacca band, &c.	785	10	0
Fireworks	38	0	0
Contingencies	143	10	0
	2,260	4	10½
Balance in hand	438	3	1½
Total ...	2,698	8	0

BHUBUN MOHAN RAHA,
Secretary to the Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

APPENDIX E.

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prize.	Money value of the prize.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
4	Nosegay	Monzul	Komlapore	Kotwali	1st prize	2 0 0	
		Sadhun	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 8 0	
6	Best English dâli	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	3 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	2 0 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 8 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	1 0 0	
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	Special prize.
6	Best cabbage	Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
		Biswanath Dass	Bhajandanga	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
		Afazaddi	Ditto	Ditto	6th "	0 8 0	
4	Cauliflower	Osimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
6	Knolkol	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 12 0	
		Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
		Biswanath Dass	Ditto	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Ditto.
7	Turnips	Osimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	1st prize	2 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Mofizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
		Johiraddi and Alimeddy	Ditto	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
		Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Ditto.
		Biswanath Das	Ditto	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Ditto.
3	Beet	Osimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	1st prize	2 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
3	Carrots	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
4	Lettuce	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	Equal.
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	Equal.
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
4	Potatoes	Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Monzul	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
3	Peas	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	1 12 0	Equal.
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 12 0	Equal.
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
11	Native vegetable dâli	Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	3 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	2 0 0	
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 8 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 12 0	
		Mofizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
		Ishan Sing	Ditto	Ditto	6th "	0 8 0	
		Kalu	.....	Ditto	7th "	0 8 0	
4	Mânkochu	Golam Mortaja	Furreedpore	Kotwali	1st "	2 0 0	
		Huri Mohun Guha	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Sheik Fazu	Bamonkanda	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
12	Ripe plantain	Monzul Mâli	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
		Mokim	Furreedpore	Ditto	3rd "	0 8 0	
		Peer Mahammud	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
		Easin	Ditto	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
3	Yam	Sherali	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Hazuri	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
6	Sweet potato	Monzul	Komlapore	Furreedpore	1st "	1 8 0	
		Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Orjan	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
6	Radish	Johiraddi Mundul	Sovarampore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Ghinu Fokir	Sadipore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Johiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
6	Bygoon (long ones)	Joki	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Ghinu Fokir	Sadipore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Mithu Khan	Panchooria	Goalundo	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Mofizaddi	Komlapore	Furreedpore	4th "	0 8 0	
		Nazem	Ditto	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
5	Bygoon (round ones)	Johiraddi	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Kolash Behara	Kamapore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Joki	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Somsher	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
		Johiraddi	Lukhipore	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
2	Cocoanut	Balaki	Gopalchamut	Ditto	1st prize	1 0 0	
		Kefaitullah	Khabaspore	Ditto	2nd "	0 8 0	
1	Jack	Gobind Sinha	Lukhipore	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
2	Unripe plantain	Ishan Sinha	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st prize	0 8 0	
6	Lawoo	Arjan	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Musti	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Moizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
8	Chalkumra	Rosiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Somsher	Komlapore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Easin	Koijury	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Alfu Fokir	Komlapore	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	
6	Bhomikumra	Moizaddi	Tepakhola	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Rosiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Enaitulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Banu Mridha	Komlapore	Ditto	4th "	0 8 0	

APPENDIX E.—(*Continued.*)

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prize.	Money value of the prize.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.	
6	Mitkumra	Kalu Fokir	Komlapore	Furreedpore	1st prize	1 8 0	
		Mithu Khan	Rajapore	Ditto	2nd ,,	1 0 0	
		Olimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 12 0	
		Bosiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
4	Turmeric, green, seers	Mohim Chandra Dass	Goalchamut	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Giris Chandra Sing	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Somsher	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Noimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,,	1 8 0	
		Kalu Fokir	Ditto	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
13	Beans	Mothuranath Das	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Bosiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Janu Mridha	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Mofizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Lal Mahammud	Sadipore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
1	Srichandon	Osman	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
8	Kagzee Laboo	Giris Chandra Sinha	Goalchamut	Ditto	1st prize	1 0 0	
		Mohima Chandra Dass	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 8 0	
		Prosonno Kumar Dey Dass	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Madhoo Dass	Lukhipore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
2	Chillies	Johiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
1	Mour Laboo	Koilas Chandra Behara	Tepakhola	Ditto	1st ,,	0 8 0	Special prize
		Sher Ali	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 8 0	
		Panchu	Bhooisara	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
2	Castor-oil	Nazem	Komlapore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
2	Ponegranate	Nasiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	Special prize
		Jan Mahammud	Alipore	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 8 0	Ditto.
2	Guava	Johiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st ,,	0 8 0	Ditto.
16	Barley	Bosiraddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 8 0	
		Enaitulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd ,,	1 0 0	
		Boran Bepari	Bamonkanda	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 12 0	
		Osimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Nathu Mridha	Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Lokenath Kar	Bamonkanda	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Solimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
		Kanu Molla	Ditto	Ditto	8th ,,	0 8 0	
	Wheat	Modhu Sheik	Ditto	Ditto	1st ,,	3 0 0	
		Haran Bepari	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	2 0 0	
		Kalu Molia	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,,	1 0 0	
		Mofizaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 12 0	
		Kokaram Seal	Lukhipore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Guru Charan Pramanik	Ditto	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Dhonai Biswas	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
9	Gram	Ketabdi	Kobirpore	Ditto	1st ,,	2 0 0	
		Kala Chand Saha	Goalchamut	Ditto	2nd ,,	1 0 0	
		Noimaddi, son of Bajoo Fokir	Gopalpore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 12 0	
		Nasiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Ujir Mridha	Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
12	Arahar	Jagut Chandra Dass	Bamonkanda	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Bosiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Solimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Kristo Chandra Ghosh	Goalchamut	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Ram Chandra Chango	Baishdi	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
14	Moog	Iswar Chandra Dass	Goalchamut	Ditto	1st ,,	2 0 0	
		Lokenath Kar	Bamonkanda	Ditto	2nd ,,	1 0 0	
		Anu Banoa	Gopalpore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 12 0	
		Janu Sheik	Bhajandanga	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Arjan Sheik	Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
1	Lalmoog	Fajil	Goalchamut	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Noimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	.....	0 8 0	Special prize.
11	Matter	Soshibhusan Dass	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st prize	1 0 0	
		Alimaddi	Gerdah	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Kalimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Dhonai Biswas	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
1	Matter, foreign	Somaullah	Goalchamut	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Bani Kanto Sen	Bhajandanga	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
		Somsher Mali	Gopalpore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 8 0	
19	Kalie	Balok Chand Pramanik	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Noimaddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Asruf Mundul	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Somsher	Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Kolimaddi	Ditto	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Mofizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
9	Mosurree	Haran Molla	Bamonkanda	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Modhu Sheik	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Ram Charan Chango	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Afazaddi	Bamondangah	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Noimaddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
9	Khesaree	Poizaddi	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Kolimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 8 0	
		Solimaddi	Bamonkanda	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Moizaddi	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
24	Til	Alimaddi	Gerdah	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Ram Chand Chango	Baisdi	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Golam Nobi	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Soron Dass	Lukhipore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Osman Khan	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Enaitulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
		Dhola Molla	Kharakandi	Ditto	8th ,,	0 8 0	
23	Mustard	Taher	Bamonkanda	Ditto	1st ,,	1 0 0	
		Kazem	Lukhipore	Ditto	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Moizaddi	Tepakhola	Ditto	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Komaraddi	Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Fotik Khan	Bamonkanda	Ditto	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Sadi Ullah	Komlapore	Ditto	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Soshibhusan Dass	Lukhipore	Ditto	7th ,,	0 8 0	
		Baktar Khan	Bamonkanda	Ditto	8th ,,	0 8 0	

APPENDIX E.—(*Continued.*)

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prize.	Money value of the prize.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
	Moisna, Linseed ...	Not exhibited.					
6	Tobacco leaves ...	Mathoor Pramanik ...	Lukhipore ...	Furreedpore ...	1st prize ...	1 0 0	
		Dhanonjoi Shaha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Baool Baroi	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Lall Khan	Alipore ...	Ditto ...	4th ,, ...	0 8 0	
18	Sugarcane (Dhulsunder)	Nazem	Komlapore ...	Ditto ...	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
		Enaitulla	Gopalpore ...	Ditto ...	2nd ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Aizaddi	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Baktar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Shombhu Nath Saha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5th ,, ...	0 12 0	
		Sanulla	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto ...	6th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Nyamut	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7th ,, ...	0 8 0	
10	Sugarcane (Kajla) ...	Nazem	Komlapore ...	Ditto ...	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
		Noimaddi	Gopalpore ...	Ditto ...	2nd ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Baser	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Nyamut	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Mokim	Gopalpore ...	Ditto ...	5th ,, ...	0 12 0	
2	Ditto (Cheena) ...	Nyemaddi	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Saber	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto ...	2nd ,, ...	1 8 0	
5	Sugarcane (Bombay) ...	Nossimaddi	Keshavnagore ...	Ditto ...	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Ofazaddi	Sovarampore ...	Ditto ...	2nd ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Garibulla	Chur Kandi ...	Ditto ...	3rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Modhu Bonoca ...	Furreedpore ...	Ditto ...	4th ,, ...	0 8 0	
	AOUS.						
7	Binna Ful	Lal Behari Dass ...	Lukhinaranpore ...	Belgachi	1st ,, ...	10 0 0	
		Ganga Charan Das ...	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	7 0 0	
1	Sultan Chapa	Ram Chand Chango ...	Baisdi	Bhusna	3rd ,, ...	5 0 0	
5	Koitakmoni	Gadu	Komlapore	Furreedpore ...	4th ,, ...	4 0 0	
		Modna	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto	5th ,, ...	3 0 0	
2	Akashmoni	Kolimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	6th ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Kanai	Noimaddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	7th ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Sonarcaze	Bosiraddi	Furreedpore	Ditto	8th ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Kalijira	Kristo Charan Das ...	Monohordi	Bhusna	9th ,, ...	2 0 0	
4	Sasha Ful	Nilu Sardar	Gadadhardanga ...	Sudderpore ...	10th ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Ketabdi	Tepakhola	Furreedpore ...	11th ,, ...	1 8 0	
2	Lhoniar Gura	Dhalu Molla	Kharskandi	Ditto	12th ,, ...	1 8 0	
6	Shaita	Saber	Tepakhola	Ditto	13th ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Gadulla	Kamlapore	Ditto	14th ,, ...	1 8 0	
1	Chatra Bhag	Ram Chand Chango ...	Baisdi	Bhusna	15th ,, ...	1 8 0	
1	Rakoi	Sheik Natoo	Panchooria, Hyderpore	Goalundo	16th ,, ...	1 4 0	
2	Lohar Sola	Uma Charan Das ...	Monohordi	Bhusna	17th ,, ...	1 4 0	
		Asrab Mundul ...	Komlapore	Furreedpore ...	18th ,, ...	1 4 0	
35	Parangi	Judhistir Pramanik ...	Bamonkanda	Ditto	19th ,, ...	1 4 0	
		Alimaddi	Kobirpore	Ditto	20th ,, ...	1 4 0	
		Denatullah	Gopalchamut	Ditto	21st ,, ...	1 4 0	
1	Soil Booni Raitul ...	Mofizaddi	Bhoosara	Muxudpore ...	22nd ,, ...	1 4 0	
4	Balia Batar	Asram Mundul ...	Komlapore	Furreedpore ...	23rd ,, ...	1 4 0	
1	Jambhoora	Chatoo Bepari ...	Albalpore	....	24th ,, ...	1 4 0	
1	Tepi Saul	Nilu Sardar	Godadhardanga ...	....	25th ,, ...	1 0 0	
9	Kedar Chak	Soshi Bhusan Das ...	Lukhipore	....	26th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Nasir Mahmood ...	Khabaspore	....	27th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Boijan	Mofizaddi	Bhoosara	....	28th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Pipri	Bhoini	Boalia	....	29th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Nimtoil	Janu Sheik	Bhajandanga	....	30th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Nolita	Mofizaddi	Bhoosara	....	31st ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kolatope	Dookir Mahmood ...	Chur Hoosin	....	32nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
7	Kumrail	Haran Bepari ...	Bamonkanda ...	Furreedpore ...	33rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Joi Chand Bonoca ...	Gopalpore	Sudderpore ...	34th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Soudamoni	Giris Chandra Sing ...	Goalchamut	Furreedpore ...	35th ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Koijuri	Nosiraddi	Chur Komlapore ...	Ditto	36th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Ram Kumar Kalar ...	Karsipore	Ditto	37th ,, ...	1 0 0	
7	Horis Horchin ...	Bholanath Das ...	Bhajandanga	Ditto	38th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kali Manick	Alimaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	39th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Lakhi Kayal	Bosiraddi	Kobirpore	Ditto	40th ,, ...	1 0 0	
4	....	Jemmen Joi Das ...	Gobindpore	Ditto	41st ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Roch Mardan	Afazaddi	Bhajandanga	Ditto	42nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Manik Mukta	Mothoor Nath Das ...	Lukhipore	Ditto	43rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Paujra	Mothoor Behara ...	Kanaipore	Ditto	44th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Fazu	Koijury	Ditto	45th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Goraleswar	Kokil Boona	Sadipore	Ditto	46th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Binnapora	Panchu Sheik	Bhoosara	Muxudpore ...	47th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Ghikoil	Monsur	Tepakhola	Furreedpore ...	48th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kanchinam	Panchcowri	Bhabakdya	Ainpore	49th ,, ...	1 0 0	
4	Mollika	Haran Molla	Bamonkanda ...	Furreedpore ...	50th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	AMUN.						
4	Mohdu Bhakan ...	Panchoowri Bonoca ...	Gopalpore	Sudderpore ...	1st ,, ...	10 0 0	
1	Dudraj	Kazem	Lukhipore	Furreedpore ...	2nd ,, ...	7 0 0	
2	Sakkar Khora	Taher	Chookar	Ainpore	3rd ,, ...	5 0 0	
1	Pipri Balam	Anu Boona	Gopalpore	Sudderpore ...	4th ,, ...	4 0 0	
2	Chini Sakkar	Ram Chand Dass ...	Monohordia	Bhusna	5th ,, ...	3 0 0	
6	Pankait	Fedu Baroe	Lukhipore	Furreedpore ...	6th ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Dalmochi	Joinath Dass ...	Bhajandanga	Ditto	7th ,, ...	2 0 0	
18	Bashiraj	Taher	Bamonkanda	Ditto	8th ,, ...	2 0 0	
	Ditto	Modu	Ditto	Ditto	9th ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Soona Moogi	Koodratulla	Koijury	Ditto	10th ,, ...	1 8 0	
3	Mandras	Kamaldi	Khankhanapore ...	Goalundo	11th ,, ...	1 8 0	
1	Konukchar	Koilas Dass ...	Lakhipore	Kotwali	12th ,, ...	1 8 0	
17	Ranginalaj	Dhonai Biswas ...	Chur Komlapore ...	Ditto	13th ,, ...	1 8 0	
	Ditto	Asraf Mundul ...	Komlapore	Ditto	14th ,, ...	1 8 0	
	Ditto	Umes Chandra Dam ...	Goalchamut	Ditto	15th ,, ...	1 8 0	
7	Mogie	Kotabadi	Tepakhola	Ditto	16th ,, ...	1 4 0	
	Ditto	Darasutulla	Goalchamut	Ditto	17th ,, ...	1 4 0	
1	Dal	Juneer	Tepakhola	Ditto	18th ,, ...	1 4 0	
3	Raida	Panchoo Sheik	Bhoosara	Muxudpore ...	19th ,, ...	1 4 0	

APPENDIX E.—(*Continued.*)

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prize.	Money value of the prize.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
1	Dhaleswari	Ram Chand Chango ...	Baisdi	Bhoosna	20th prize ...	1 4 0	
4	Bangral	Giris Chandra Dass ...	Goalchamut	Furreedpore ...	21st ,, ...	1 4 0	
	Ditto	Bhola Pramanik	Lukhipore	Ditto	22nd ,, ...	1 4 0	
2	Puddo Billa	Lalbihary Dass	Ditto	Belgachi	23rd ,, ...	1 4 0	
6	Goosmoori	Cherag Ali	Gobindpore	Kotwali	24th ,, ...	1 4 0	
		Asraf	Komlapore	Ditto	25th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Baool	Ditto	Ditto	26th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Baool Paramanik	Lukhipore	Ditto	27th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Bogra Digha	Etoo	Ditto	Ditto	28th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Pittiraj	Alimaddi	Gerdah	Ditto	29th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ditto	Kanu Molla	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto	30th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Jhinga Sael	Nepal Pramanik	Ditto	Ditto	31st ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ditto...	Messere Sheik	Tepakhola	Ditto	32nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Gandhokastory ...	Edon Mridha	Ditto	Ditto	33rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Macori	Bosiraddy	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto	34th ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Modhu Sael	Kistomohan Kahar ...	Mirdhakandi	Bhoosna	35th ,, ...	1 0 0	
15	Dalkachu	Niamot Sheik	Bamonkanda ...	Furreedpore ...	36th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ditto	Niamot	Goalchamut	Ditto	37th ,, ...	1 0 0	
12	Gandhochapa ...	Azgar	Chur Komlapore ...	Ditto	38th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Moitkumra	Gadu	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto	39th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ditto	Janu	Bhajandanga	Ditto	40th ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Pocee Mullik ...	Ofazaddi	Sovarampore	Ditto	41st ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Dudshor	Modhu Sheik	Bamonkanda ...	Ditto	42nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Dud Bharoni... ...	Saber Sheik	Ditto	Ditto	43rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
7	Bhajon Korpur ...	Bholai	Boaliah	Muxudpore ...	44th ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Kanch Kalam ...	Bosaraddi	Goalchamut	Furreedpore ...	45th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Mal Bhog	Ekabar	Sova-ampore	Ditto	46th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ditto	Alimadddi	Kobirpore	Ditto	47th ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Muktahar	Kamaldi	Khankhanapore ...	Goalundo	48th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Harray Pakhi ...	Aizaddi	Domrakandi	Kotwali	49th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Kola Mocha	N zem	Komlapore	Ditto	50th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Nonabhathooly ...	Haran Bepari	Bamonkanda	Ditto	51st ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Kaoo Kandi	Mokim Sheik	Goalchamut	Ditto	52nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Kaloo Kandi	Somiraddi	Ditto	Ditto	53rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
14	Hidda	Kazem	Lukhipore	Ditto	54th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Garfa	Enatulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	55th ,, ...	1 0 0	
13	Boradigha	Giri Bahora	Bhajandanga	Ditto	56th ,, ...	1 0 0	
20	Jhool	Nazem	Komlapore	Ditto	57th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Kala Manik	Srinath Das...	Bhajandanga	Ditto	58th ,, ...	1 0 0	
	Ashina Boira ...	Azgar	Chur Komlapore ...	Ditto	59th ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Dhola Naloch ...	Daloo Molla	Kharakandi	Ditto	60th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Purwala Muktahar	Fagu	Koijury	Ditto	61st ,, ...	1 0 0	
6	Gazi Bhog	Sabere...	Tepakhola	Ditto	62nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Teel Bajac	Ganga Charan Das ...	Lukhinarianpore ...	Belgachi	63rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Boira	Iswar Das	Mobarukdia	Bhoosna	64th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Lal Kanye	Alfa Mridha...	Komlapore	Furreedpore ...	65th ,, ...	1 0 0	
9	Mohis Kamd	Madhab Dass	Lukhipore	Ditto	66th ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Ranzheer	Kistodhun Behara	Mirdhakandi	Bhoosna	67th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Raj Madhai	Giri Behara	Tepakhola	Kotwali	68th ,, ...	1 0 0	
5	Khoyia Moogri ...	Fazil	Gopalpore	Ditto	69th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Gila Matai	Lal Mahmud	Allalpore	Ditto	70th ,, ...	1 0 0	
4	Ful Aman	Alimuddin	Kobirpore	Ditto	71st ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Dud Saul	Kadir	Goalchamut	Ditto	72nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
3	Nona Bethulia ...	Kudrutulla	Koijury	Ditto	73rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
4	Bhadoorkandi ...	Janu Mridha	Komlapore	Ditto	74th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kolombhag	Ram Kumar Kahar ...	Kanyepore	Ditto	75th ,, ...	1 0 0	
4	Leppa	Mofizuddi	Bhooisara	Muxudpore ...	76th ,, ...	1 0 0	
2	Ful Batoir	Dhanonjoi Shome	Lukhipore	Kotwali	77th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kala Nara	Bholai Sheik	Boalia	Muxudpore ...	78th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Kooeljotea	Shookar Mahmud	Chur Hoosim	Sudderpore ...	79th ,, ...	1 0 0	
1	Jamai Bhog	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80th ,, ...	1 0 0	
14	Kartic Sail	Kolimuddi	Komlapore	Ditto	81st ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Cheragali	Gobindpore	Ditto	82nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Panchoo	Bhooisara	Muxudpore ...	83rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Bholai	Boalia	Ditto	84th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Sivnath Ghosh	Furreedpore	Kotwali	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Biswanath Ghosh	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	1 8 0	
9	Ghee (Cow)	Radhanath Ghosh	Mothura	.....	3rd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Guru Churan Ghosh ...	Furreedpore	Kotwali	4th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Judhistir Pramanik ...	Ramonkanda	Ditto	5th ,, ...	0 8 0	
2	Ghee (Buffalo) ...	Iswar Chander Ghosh ...	Goalchamut	Ditto	6th ,, ...	0 8 0	
3	Butter	Nobin Ghosh	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
1	Cream	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Biswanath Ghosh	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Nyemuddi	Tepakhola	Furreedpore ...	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
		Ditto	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Somiruddi	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd ,, ...	1 8 0	
10	Khajuria goor ...	Enaitulla	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Rohim	Ditto	Ditto	5th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Nazem	Ditto	Ditto	6th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		B. N. Bose	Ditto	....	7th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Kalu Fokir	Ditto	Furreedpore ...	8th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Myemuddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
13	Cane goor	Enatulla	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Mofizuddi	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Tomizaddi	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Ektar	Ditto	Ditto	5th ,, ...	0 8 0	
		Ferasutulla	Ditto	Ditto	6th ,, ...	0 8 0	
	Date sugar (pucka)...	Kristo Chunder Koondu...	Chandpore	Ditto	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
		Madhab Kundu	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	2 0 0	
	Date sugar (kuncha)	Dhanonjoi Koondu... ...	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,, ...	1 8 0	
	T ditto ...	Kali Charan Koondu ...	Lukhipore	Ditto	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
2	Cane sugar	Kristo Mohun Kury ...	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	1 8 0	
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st ,, ...	3 0 0	
4	A rrow-root	Osimuddi	Komlapore	Ditto	1st ,, ...	2 0 0	
		Nobin Sarkar	Furreedpore	Ditto	2nd ,, ...	1 0 0	
		Ishan Sing	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,, ...	0 12 0	
		Mongul Mali	Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,, ...	0 8 0	

APPENDIX E.—(*Continued.*)

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prize.	Money value of the prize.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
		Sukur Mahmud	Chur Hoosnu		1st prize	2 0 0	
		Mitoo Khan	Rajapore		2nd "	1 0 0	
7	Collection of millets	Naimuddi	Gopalpore		3rd "	0 12 0	
		Nazem	Komlapore		4th "	0 8 0	
	China	Mittu Khan	Rajapore		1st "	1 0 0	
		Isban Sing	Furreedpore		1st "	1 0 0	
3	Indian-corn	Mongul Mali	Komlapore		2nd "	0 8 0	
		Nyemuddi	Gopalpore		1st "	1 0 0	
		Enatulla	Ditto		2nd "	0 8 0	
8	Radhoni	Dhonai Biswas	Chur Komlapore		3rd "	0 8 0	
		Soshi Dass	Lukhipore		4th "	0 8 0	
		Kolimuddi	Komlapore		1st "	1 0 0	
6	Kalijira	Ram Chand Changa	Baisdy		2nd "	0 8 0	
		Mothur Chandra Das	Lukhipore		3rd "	0 8 0	
2	Methi	Dhonai Biswas	Chur Komlapore	Kotwali	1st "	1 0 0	
3	Dhonia	Bani Sen	Bhajandanga	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
2	Joain	Bosiraddy	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
		Judhistir Pramanik	Bamonkanda	Ditto	1st "	3 0 0	
7	Jute	Pota Sheik	Alipore	Ditto	2nd "	2 0 0	
		Dhanonjoi Shome	Lukhipore	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Nazem	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
4	Mesta	Enatulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd "	0 8 0	
		Harunullah	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
3	Cotton in pods	Nobin Poddar	Furreedpore	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
		Dhaloo Molla	Kharakandi	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
3	Safflower seeds	Nyemaddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
	Safflower	Janu Uridha	Komlapore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
		Nyemaddi	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
	Castor-oil seed	Azzar	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
		Kazem	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd "	0 8 0	
2	Country-bred bulls	Asraf Mondul	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	8 0 0	
		Kudratulla	Gopalpore	Ditto	2nd "	7 0 0	
		Matabdi	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st "	8 0 0	
		Bharot Saha	Goalchamut	Ditto	2nd "	7 0 0	
13	Milch cow with calf at foot	Kali Prosonno Ghosh	Furreedpore	Ditto	3rd "	6 0 0	
		Joinath	Kanypore	Ditto	4th "	5 0 0	
		Azgar	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	5th "	4 0 0	
		Huri Saha	Goalchamut	Ditto	6th "	3 0 0	
	Foreign-bred cow	Joinath Banoca	Kanipore	Ditto	1st "	8 0 0	
		Uma Charan Gangooli	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st "	8 0 0	
10	Country-bred cow without calf	Nasceruddi	Sovarampore	Ditto	2nd "	7 0 0	
		Shib Charan	Furreedpore	Ditto	3rd "	6 0 0	
		Madari	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	5 0 0	
	Bâkon	Tiluk Dhori Singh	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	5 0 0	
		Mothooranath Sarkar	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	4 0 0	
		Pul Khan	Bhajandanga	Ditto	1st "	8 0 0	
		Kudratulla Joardar	Goalchamut	Ditto	2nd "	7 0 0	
		Moizaddi	Tepakhola	Ditto	3rd "	6 0 0	
		Jaugut Mondul	Gopalpore	Ditto	4th "	5 0 0	
36	Draught bullock	Dirin Chundra Das	Bhajandanga	Ditto	5th "	4 0 0	
		Saritulla	Kobirpore	Ditto	6th "	3 0 0	
		Joki	.....	.....	7th "	2 0 0	
		Ayinatulla	.....	.....	8th "	2 0 0	
		Madhav Saha	.....	.....	9th "	2 0 0	
		Esu	Furreedpore	Kotwali	1st "	2 0 0	
	Bengali ewes	Shib Charan	.....	.....	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Baran	Komlapore	Kotwali	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Lazem	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Sohari	Furreedpore	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
17	She goat	Kutiswar Bepari	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Mokim Jemadar	Furreedpore	Ditto	4th "	0 12 0	
		Ram Krishna	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
	Foreign ewes	Kashi	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 8 0	
		Meher Khulifa	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
		Sabere	Tepakhola	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
		Nosimaddin	Koijury	Furreedpore	2nd "	1 8 0	
15	Pen of three country-bred fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens	Kefaihilla	Khabaspore	Ditto	3rd "	1 4 0	
		Monia	Furreedpore	Ditto	4th "	1 0 0	
		Bechu	Komlapore	Ditto	5th "	0 12 0	
		Sabere	Bamonkanda	Ditto	6th "	2 0 0	
		Gurucharan Banoca	Hazigunge	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Jagannath Banoca	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Golap Khan	Ramdia	Ditto	3rd "	0 12 0	
		Rohim Karigar	Ramnagore	.....	4th "	0 8 0	
29	Cock	Osman	Koijury	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
		Amiraddin	Gopalpore	Ditto	6th "	0 8 0	
		Nyemuddi	Ditto	Ditto	7th "	0 8 0	
		Messere	Tepakhola	Ditto	8th "	2 0 0	
		Bachoo	Komlapore	Kotwali	1st "	1 8 0	
		Ketabdi	Tepakhola	Ditto	2nd "	1 4 0	
		Somgher	Komlapore	Ditto	3rd "	1 0 0	
13	Hen	Havil	Ditto	Ditto	4th "	0 12 0	
		Bosiraddin	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	5th "	0 8 0	
		Azgar	Ditto	Ditto	6th "	2 0 0	
		Abdul Ali	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
7	Capon	Rahiman Bewa	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Mehere	Ditto	Ditto	3rd "	2 0 0	
2	One gander and goose	Parbutty Dey	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	2 0 0	
5	Pen of one drake and 2 ducks	Probo Lau	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	1 8 0	
		Krishna Banoca	Ditto	Ditto	2nd "	1 0 0	
		Bahadoor	Gopalpore	Ditto	3rd "	1 8 0	
		Kohil	Furreedpore	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
5	Drake	Aflimuddi	Komlapore	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
		Mohibat	Furreedpore	Ditto	3rd "	1 8 0	
		Gopal Banoca	Ditto	Ditto	1st "	1 0 0	
6	Ducks	Aizaddi	Komlapore	Ditto	2nd "	0 12 0	
		Krishna Nandy	Furreedpore	Ditto	3rd "		

APPENDIX E.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Competitors.	Names of Articles exhibited.	Names of Exhibitors.	Residence.	Thana.	Number of the prizes.	Money value of the prize.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.	
14	Ploughing	Nyemaddi	Komlapore	Kotwali	1st prize	8 0 0	
		Abbas	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	2nd ,,	6 0 0	
		Nyemaddi	Gopalpore	Ditto	3rd ,,	5 0 0	
		Joki	Komlapore	Ditto	4th ,,	4 0 0	
		Azgar	Chur Komlapore	Ditto	5th ,,	3 0 0	
2	Sen	Durga Churn Karmokar	Kanaipore	Ditto	1st ,,	2 0 0	
4	Dao	Ram Charan Karmokar	Tepakhola	Ditto	2nd ,,	1 8 0	
		Ram Chandra Karmokar	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,,	1 0 0	
2	Kaista	Durgacharan	Kanaipore	Ditto	1st ,,	2 0 0	
1	Dhenki machine	Bhoirub Chandra Chakravarti.	Bagootia	Belgachi	.....	5 0 0	Special prize.
	White mustard plant	Tincowrie	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	
	AMUSEMENTS.						
	Ghorrah race	Lalchand Banooa	Furreedpore	Kotwali	1st prize	3 0 0	
		Jiban Banooa	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ,,	2 0 0	
		Halodhar Behara	.....	.....	3rd ,,	1 8 0	
		Helaloddi	Bhatpara	.....	1st ,,	7 0 0	
26	Pony race	Sabere	Komlapore	Ditto	2nd ,,	5 0 0	
		Mokim	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ,,	4 0 0	
		Mirjan	Ditto	Ditto	4th ,,	4 0 0	
		Joheraddi	Moneer Kandi	.....	1st ,,	2 0 0	
	Sack race	Bhooban Mondul	Hurrydaspore	.....	2nd ,,	1 8 0	
		Hridui Behara	Jubarkhali	.....	3rd ,,	1 0 0	
		Mirjan	.....	.....	1st ,,	2 0 0	
		Guru Charan	.....	.....	2nd ,,	1 8 0	
		Syam Chand	.....	.....	3rd ,,	1 0 0	
10	High jump	Radhanath	.....	.....	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Panchcowri	.....	.....	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Polau	.....	.....	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Mirjan	.....	.....	1st ,,	2 0 0	
		Panchcowri	Gopalpore	.....	2nd ,,	1 8 0	
		Radhanath	.....	.....	3rd ,,	1 0 0	
	Broad jump	Tona	.....	.....	4th ,,	0 8 0	
		Guru Charan	.....	.....	5th ,,	0 8 0	
		Lal Chand	.....	.....	6th ,,	0 8 0	
		Lal Chand	.....	.....	1st ,,	1 8 0	
15	Adults' race	Mirjan	.....	.....	2nd ,,	1 0 0	
		Polau	.....	.....	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Suk Chand	.....	.....	1st ,,	1 0 0	
15	Boys' race	Somsher	.....	.....	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Gopal Khan	.....	.....	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Biswa Nath	.....	.....	1st ,,	1 0 0	
30	2nd race of lads	Abbas	.....	.....	2nd ,,	0 12 0	
		Nepal	.....	.....	3rd ,,	0 8 0	
		Jagodis	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	
		Ram Tahal	Equal	.....	.....	1 8 0	Equal.
	Koosti	Baiju	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	
		Rahomally Khan	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	Special prizes.
		Isu Mullick	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	
		Gottiram	.....	.....	1st prize	1 8 0	
	Single stick	Jahore Ram	.....	.....	2nd ,,	1 8 0	
		Raju Sing	.....	.....	3rd ,,	1 8 0	
	Cart race	Sing Beer	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	

FURREEDPORE,
The 28th March 1874.

BHOOBUN MOHAN LAHA,
Secy. to the Furreedpore Agri. Exbn. Comte.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET, CUMBOO, BAJ	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	BENGAL.														
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	13 0 [A]	14 4	13 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	13 0	12 12	17 0	13 8	13 8	20 8	...	...
2	Bankoora	13 12 [B]	14 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 4	20 0	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 8 [C]	13 8	19 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 4	21 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	27 0	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0 { [D] 17 12 to 20 0	17 12 to 21 0	15 0 to 32 0	9,10 { [E] 9 8 10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	19 0	...	...		
	Howrah	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	11 14	12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 0 [D]	13 5 { 14 8 to 16 0	} 14 0	14 4 { 22 8 to 26 8	} 8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 [F]	13 5	17 12	...	...		
7	Nuddea	13 14½	13 14½	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 0	10 10½	16 13½	11 3½	11 7	18 14	...	...
8	Jessore	14 8 [I]	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 12 [H]	12 4	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 10	... [D]	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 to 22	20 to 22	30 to 40	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	22 8	7 8	7 8	24 0	8 2	8 8	27 3	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	35 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	9 8 { 10 0 to 10 8	} 23 0	15 0	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 0 { [J] 12 0 to 12 12	} 17 4	26 4	30 0	33 12	{ 8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	} 15 0	{ 11 4 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	} 22 8	...	...	
13	Rungpore	12 15	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	8 3	6 14	14 0	9 6 [K]	8 0	25 14	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	11 4	11 8	32 0	...	...
15	Pubna	15 12	16 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 12	26 4	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 [D]	6 0	10 0	6 0 [L]	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*														
	Eastern Districts.														
18	Dacca	13 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 to 15 [M]	15 0	28 0	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0 [N]	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	12 8 [O]	11 4	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [P]	14 0	23 0	18 6	17 8	32 0	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0 [Q]	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [R]	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 7	16 0	16 0	37 5	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 25th April received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 20 to 23 seers, best rice from 10-12 to 13-3 seers, and rice from 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 20 to 27 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, barley from 15 to 18 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.

H In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

...ndermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd May 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 8	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	38 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	520 0	400 0	...	7 12	7 0	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	22 0	120 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
8 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 12	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 12	19 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	20 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 16 14	27 0	240 0	210 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 15½	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 15	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bógra.
...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 5	6 5	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, and common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
J Cheaper at Bhowanigunge sub-divisions.
K Highest price of common rice at Punchbeebee 8-4 seers, and lowest at Shibgunge at 12 seers per rupee.
L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 14 seers per rupee.
M Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
O In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 13-5 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers per rupee.
P In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15-8 to 19-4 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 16 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
R In the interior price of best rice ranges from 15 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	S 12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 8	29 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	9 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	T 14 8	14 12	19 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	10 12	11 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	U 10 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	7 8	7 12	13 0	12 4	12 4	18 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun*															
33	Monghyr*															
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	14 8	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	10 8	22 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	13 0	14 0	D 14 0 to 22 8	19 0 to 25 0	30 0 to 42 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 5	16 0 to 19 0	21 0 to 40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	17 1	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	26 4	X 27 9	27 12	22 13	...	...	...
38	Pooree	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 14	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore*															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh*															
41	Lohardugga†	13 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	12 8	23 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 25th April received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-8 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millets from 13 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-8 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14-4 to 14-12 seers, barley from 18 to 20 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to12-8 seers, bulrush millets from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 17 to 19 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7 to 14 seers, barley from 11-8 to 20 seers, best rice from 6-8 to 12 seers, and common rice from 6-12 to 13 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 2nd May 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	34 8	17 8	17 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 17 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	14 0	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	Gya.
D 15 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 19 8	23 0	D 20 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	28 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 19 0	13 0 to 55 0	12 8	12 8	...	13 0	12 8	25 0	140 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	18 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	16 8	...	17 12	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sarun.
																		Chumparun.*
																		Moughyr.*
...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	35 6 to 60 0	15 12	15 12	31 9	16 6	16 6	29 1	176 12	151 8	164 2	7 4	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
D 13 0	18 0	...	D 10 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 25 0	...	D 14 0 to 25 0	13 0 to 25 0	22 0 to 60 0	11 0	13 6	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	28 15	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.
																		Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
																		Hazareebagh.*
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	15 6	30 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 24 0	24 0	75 0	13 0	12 8	23 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

V. In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-3 to 11 seers, common rice from 9-9½ to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 15 seers, per rupee.

W Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 10 to 18 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

X In Jajipore rice is sold at 34 seers, and at Kendraparah at 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barely from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd May 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan, 5th* May 1874.	2·10	Rain has fallen in all sub-divisions except Jehanabad and Raneegunge; weather hot. Teel (oil-seed) and cotton crops much benefited by the rain. Ploughing commenced. Outturn of wheat and barley in Raneegunge 13 annas. Cholera abating, fever as before.
2	Bankoora, 2nd „ „	0·12	Some heavy showers of rain in the south and south-east, slight rain at head-quarters with strong wind. The crops are doing well where rain has fallen and the ground in those parts is being prepared for the ensuing rice season. Cases of cholera and small-pox daily reported.
3	Beerbhoom, 2nd „ „	0·53	Heat much abated, occasional showers at nightfall. Prospects of crops improved by the change in the weather. Export for week ending 25th April, 3,668½ maunds to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices rising.
4	Midnapore, 2nd „ „	0·93	A storm of wind and rain every evening for the last four days. Numerous evening storms have visited the district, each partial, but so far as reports have been received, from half to one inch of rain has fallen everywhere. The rain will do a great deal of good to indigo, teel (oil-seed), and mulberry. Boro rice is being reaped in places where it is most forward.
5	Hooghly, 2nd „ „	1·84	Clear; nights cloudy, hot and stormy; slight rain on the 27th and heavy shower and storm on the 30th April. Julla paddy and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. Grounds prepared for early rice crop. Sowings of early rice crop commenced in thana Bansberyah.
	Howrah, 2nd „ „	1·47	Rain has fallen pretty generally in the district; since the 27th April there have been thunderstorms with rain in every thana except Jugutbullubpore. The only crop on the ground is the boro paddy, its prospects have been improved by the recent rain, which will also facilitate the preparation of land for the early and late rice crops.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 6	24-Pergunnahs, 5th† May 1874.	0·88	Hot and occasional fairly heavy showers of rain. Some heavy showers fell during the latter part of the week which have benefited the vegetable crops and enabled the ryots to commence the sowings of early rice and jute. More rain is needed. Cholera continues in thanas Baduria, Hurwali, Hasnabad and Muthoorapore. It has abated in all parts of Satkhira and in thana Joynugur. Small-pox has disappeared from Kalaroa. A few cases of fever again reported from Barripore.
7	Nuddea, 2nd May 1874	0·46	Seasonable. Rain has fallen generally and enabled the ryots to sow early rice. The indigo also has derived advantage. Prices are rising a little. Cholera continues prevalent.
8	Jessore, 2nd „ „	·78	Hot, with strong wind and one or two good showers of rain. The rain has been useful for sowing, but generally there has not been enough of it. In Narail Sub-division the indigo prospects are said to be bad from want of rain. Teel (oil-seed) is in full flower and doing well. The boro rice has been largely gathered. The later crop has benefited by the rainfall.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION. 9	Moorshedabad, 2nd „ „	2·80	There were heavy showers of rain on the 26th and 27th April, which cooled the temperature greatly for several days; a slight storm with a little hail passed over a portion of the Gokurn thana on Friday afternoon. The rain has enabled the cultivators to sow early rice in all lands adapted to its cultivation and late rice in low lands. Boro paddy has also been much benefited, although in some places the rain came too late. Prices have not risen any further since the last report. Cholera and small-pox continue.
10	Dinagepore, 2nd „ „	1·01	Good rain throughout the district. The boro paddy will begin to ripen in another fortnight or so. A good deal of the bhadoi (early) rice sowing, well above ground. Prospects of both crops good, both have been benefited by the rain.
11	Maldah, 2nd „ „	1·04	Cloudy throughout; stormy and rainy on two days. The rainfall on the nights of the 27th and 29th April did much good to the standing boro crops, and to the agricultural operations generally, especially towards the preparation of lands for bhadoi paddy (early). In one or two places some slight damage was done to the full-grown boro paddy by a fall of hailstone. Prices have risen and supplies falling short. Health generally good.

* Telegram of the 5th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 5th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)		
	Central Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.) 12	Rajshahye, 2nd May 1874	1·35	There has been rain on two or three days in all parts of the district. The recent rain has greatly assisted the growing crops of early and late, and boro paddy, teel (oil-seed), sugarcane, and mulberry. The paddy crops especially present a very thriving appearance. The ears of the boro paddy are fast filling, and in some places the crop will be ready for the harvest in fifteen or twenty days. Prices have fallen materially in many parts, in consequence probably of opportune rain In other places they remain the same and have risen nowhere. Cholera and small-pox are still very prevalent, and there have been many deaths.
13	Rungpore, 2nd „ „	2·63	Weather cool and cloudy. Rain on several days; on the night of the 1st May there was hail. Boro paddy is being cut. Aous (early) rice and kown (millet) very favourable. Ground being ploughed for amun (late) rice.
14	Bogra, 2nd „ „	1·09	Dry and seasonable at present, sufficient rain has fallen lately; the late fall will no doubt do great good. Aous (early) rice is being sown in several parts of the district. In parts this rice has sprung up and promises very well.
15	Pubna, 2nd „ „	1·23	Weather dry and hot; rain with strong gust of wind and hail on the 25th April. The weather is favorable for the early and late rice crops, which are now being sown; the hail of the 25th caused some injury to the boro crops. The prospects of all other crops now look fair. Health of the district good.
COOCH BEHAR DIV. 16	Darjeeling, 2nd „ „	2·65	Smart showers of rain, with strong wind and a good deal of mist. The rain during the week has done much good to the young crops throughout the district; they are progressing favourably.
17	Julpigoree, 2nd „ „	2·70	Weather continues very cool and pleasant. The rain which has fallen on the last days of the week has been most beneficial, sowing of the bhadoi (early) crop should now be rapidly completed. There is nothing else worthy of special note. Jute crop doing well.
	Cooch Behar, 2nd „ „	3·65	Cool for the time of the year, several heavy showers during the week. The weather having been very favourable the state of the millet and early rice crops is very good. Jute sowings are going on.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 5th* May 1874	1·12	Storms almost daily. Prospects of crops very good, the district officer never knew them better.
19	Furreedpore, 2nd „ „	1·1	Drizzling rain on the afternoon of Monday the 27th April, and storm accompanied with rain on that night and on the evening of 1st May; the days continue to be hot. More rain is wanted for the young crops and sowings on the high lands. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox in several villages in different parts of the district, and cattle disease has also been reported to prevail in Muxeedpore. Price of coarse rice is stationary at Furreedpore, Goalundo, and Madareepore, but has risen at Gopalgunge owing to a fall in importations. Large purchases are, however, being made at Goalundo under the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree's orders which may tend to raise the prices there.
20	Backergunge, 25th April 1874.	Nil	Hot. Strong south winds blow during the day. Prospects of crops not good. Rain is much wanted.
21	Mymensing, 2nd May 1874.	0·75	Besides the rainfall shown here, a fall of 0·91 occurred on the morning of the 2nd May. Rain has been general throughout the district, but more abundant in the north-west than elsewhere. The weather has been cool and pleasant with strong east winds. The river here has risen about 6 inches. The condition and prospects of the crops are very favourable. Spring rice is still being cut in a few places. The aous (early) crop is coming up well and promises an excellent outturn.
22	Sylhet, 25th April 1874	2·64	Cool in the morning, warm in the day, and close towards the evening. Thunder-storm nearly every night. Two very severe thunderstorms with heavy rain on the night of Sunday the 19th April. Aous (early) and amun (late) rice cultivation progressing favorably. About two annas of the boro rice reaped. Price of rice still continues to fall. The health of the district is remarkably good for this time of the year.
CHITTAGONG DIV. 23	Chittagong, 25th „ „	Few drops.	Hot and hazy with high wind, chiefly from the south and westward. The early paddy is being sown in some places, but rain is now much wanted. Cholera reported from central and southern thanas.
24	Noakholly, 25th „ „	Nil	Cool, cloudy, and stormy. Sowing of the aous (early) paddy nearly completed, and good accounts received of the young plants. The moong (pulse) and chilly crops have been in one place injured by hailstones. Rain is said to be much wanted.
25	Tipperah, 2nd May 1874	·58	Hot and stormy. Slight rain only in parts of the district. Boro rice crop being cut, its outturn will be good; sowings of early and late rice crops still going on. Sufficient rain has fallen to prevent any damages.

* Telegram of the 5th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
Chittagong Divs.	26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 25th April 1874.	Nil	Excessively hot throughout the whole week. The joom-burning is nearly over. The hill-men are engaged in clearing the jooms already burnt, so as to be ready for sowing the moment rain falls.
		Hill Tipperah, 25th April 1874.	0·91	There was a heavy fall of rain on the evening of the 20th April, which cooled the air a little. There has been heavy rain in other parts of the district. The weather is very hot. No crops on the ground. More rain required to soften the land for ploughing. The jungles all round have been burning most of the week, rendering the air smoky and very close. These jooms will be sown as soon as more rain falls. No sickness reported.
BEHAR				
Patna Division.	27	Patna, 4th* May 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable. Nothing to be said with regard to crops, as there are none on the ground. Health of the district generally good, but there are still cases of small-pox in the city.
	28	Gya, 2nd „ „	Nil	Fair. Cold weather crops harvested. No crops except cheena (millet) on the ground. Rain wanted. Health good. Small-pox somewhat less.
	29	Shahabad, 2nd „ „	Nil	Unsettled weather, prevailing wind east. Cool at night. Mango crop promises well. Mohwa crop has given a fair outturn. Boro rice and young sugarcane on the ground. Small-pox still prevalent in most parts of the district.
	30	Tirhoot, 2nd „ „	1·07	Seasonable, hot, with west winds. Hajeepore Sub-division—On the night of the 27th April, hail with a light rainfall of 0·66 inches, which has done a slight damage to the mango crop, but it will benefit the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse). Mudhoobunnee Subdivision—On the night of the 27th April, a heavy storm with a light rainfall of 0·28. More rain is wanted for preparing fields for early sowing of paddy crop. Indigo is in a very poor state. Seetamurhee Sub-division—On the evening of the 27th and morning of 28th and night of 29th April ·80 inches of rain fell throughout the sub-division which is favourable for agricultural operations. Cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) on the ground will be revived, the expectation of four annas crop will be realized. In all places ryots are busy at work in fields. Sowing of crops generally will not begin until after another rain, but in "Dhab" lands, makai (Indian-corn) and kown (millet) will be sown. Indigo sowing going on; mangos damaged by storm and hail. Public health good. Tajpore Sub-division—A light rain of 0·92 has done immense good. It has removed the fear there was of the paddy in the low churs being so backward at the commencement of rains that it would be swamped. Seed sown will germinate and lands not yet sown will be prepared and sown. Sudder Sub-division—Storm with light rainfall has done a slight damage to the mango crop, but it has done good to the cheena (millet). Public health good. No report has been received from Durbungah.
	31	Sarun, 2nd „ „	Nil	Clear and hot, frequent duststorms with strong east winds. On the 27th April there was a pretty general fall of rain in the northern portion of the district which has been of immense benefit to indigo, cheena (millet), moong (pulse), and sugarcane. It will also to some extent enable the ryots to prepare the fields for the next sowings. A large number of mangoes have been blown down by the recent high winds. Early cheena (millet) is being cut; opium weighment nearly completed; outturn good. Rain much wanted. Prices have slightly risen.
	32	Chumparun	.....	Return not received.
Bhagulpore Divs.	33	Monghyr, 2nd „ „	0·31	Fair with high east winds, some rain has fallen. There have been violent storms over the district during the week doing some damage to houses, trees, and the mango crop; the rain has done much good to the country. It has brought on the moong (pulse) and early rice, and enabled the ryots to plough the lands for future sowings.
	34	Bhagulpore 5th† „ „	0·98	Rainfall at Banka ·52, at Soopole 1·23, at Mudhepoorah two to three inches. Rain most beneficial to moong (pulse) and rice in the north and for cultivation, operations generally now going on to great extent. Murwa (millet) and Indian-corn being sown in hopes of more rain; within a fortnight if it falls, these crops will ripen early and sowing will become general. General health very good, but small-pox reported here and there.
	35	Purneah, 2nd „ „	3·05	Heavy showers in the early part of the week, afterwards clear. The rain has done much good and quite changed the crop prospects. The sowing of bhadoi (early) and aghani (late) rice is going on everywhere. The moong (pulse) looking well. More rain is still wanted in Kissengunge.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 2nd May 1874.	0·57	Deogurh—clouds, dust, and a little rain. Godda—cloudy. Rajmehal—cool with two inches of rain. Doomka—clouds and wind; alternately very hot and pleasantly cool; some rain has fallen. Hardly anything on the ground. Mohwa all harvested. Murwa (millet) and sugarcane doing well in Deogurh. Cheena (millet) being cut in Godda. Boro paddy doing well in Rajmehal. Ploughing for early rice going on in places. Cholera had appeared in the south of the district; said to have come from Raneegunge; seven deaths from it in Moheshpore. It appears not to be spreading. The late change in the weather may have helped to stop it. Small-pox bad in Godda.

* Telegram of the 4th May, received on the 5th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 4th.

† Telegram of the 5th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 5th* May 1874	·42	Weather warm and cloudy. Ploughing has commenced. Public health good.
Orissa Division. 38	Pooree 25th " "	Nil	Hot and dry, with southerly wind. Moong (pulse) has been completely gathered with a fair outturn. The harvest of the dalua rice is approaching completion, and the crop is good. Cotton and mango are doing well. The latter will be ripe soon. Agricultural operations are well advanced, and sowing of paddy will soon begin. The planting of sugarcane has been finished. Purchases of rice for export continue on a reduced scale, and prices are almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is generally good.
Orissa Division. 39	Balasore, 2nd " "	·56	Great heat, with frequent and heavy but partial storms. Rain has fallen in parts of the district. In Bhuddruck 2·17 inches. Ploughing and manuring are resumed after each fall of rain. More than half the land has now received one ploughing. Sugarcane is being planted out and cotton is being gathered.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh	.....	Return not received.
41	Lohardugga, 2nd May 1874.	0·27	Cloudy with east winds; there have been a few duststorms with slight rain. Nothing now on the ground but the newly planted sugarcane which is doing well. Immense relief has been afforded to the poor by the abundant crop of mohwa flower. Lands are all ready for sowing and rain is now much wanted. Small-pox is prevalent in the district, but otherwise the general health is good. Prices remain steady.
42	Singbhoom, 25th " "	Nil	Dry and fiercely hot. Nothing to add to previous reports. Mohwa and other wild fruit crops in greatest abundance. Public health generally good. No want at present.
43	Manbhoom, 2nd " "	0·75	Daily storms, with rain from the noth-west. Ploughing going on vigorously. Small-pox still on the increase.

* Telegram of the 5th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 12th to 18th April 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·32	8·04	25th April.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	6·66	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	6·18	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·40	6·04	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	4·78	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	7·00	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·01	5·04	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	5·66	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	5·19	ditto.	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	8·85	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·20	7·83	ditto.	
		Contai (Dy. Collr.'s Office)	Nil	Nil	8·12	ditto.	
		Contai (Exe. Engr.'s Office)	Nil	Nil	7·81	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	5·50	ditto.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	5·87	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	0·02	4·92	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	5·10	ditto.	
		Calcutta	Nil	0·02	6·67	ditto.	
		Alipore (Dispensary)	Nil	Nil	7·06	ditto.	
		Alipore (Jail)	Nil	Nil	6·94	ditto.	
		Russeerhat	Nil	0·19	3·00	ditto.	
		Baraset	Nil	0·02	5·72	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	4·16	ditto.	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	2·75	ditto.	
		Satkhirah	Nil	0·17	3·74	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	5·56	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·02	3·54	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·70	7·73	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	0·14	5·78	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	9·03	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	Nil	0·12	8·24	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Not rec.	6·87	18th April.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·13	6·86	25th April.	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·05	6·62	ditto.	
		Narail	Nil	0·48	6·33	ditto.	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·52	8·30	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	Nil	0·98	11·29	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	6·09	ditto.	
		Magoora	Nil	1·60	7·86	ditto.	
Rajshahye.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Not rec.	Nil	3·25	ditto	Not rec. 12th to 18th Apl.
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·07	3·90	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	Nil	3·08	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	0·16	4·51	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	3·44	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·40	3·68	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	4·91	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	4·92	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·61	4·75	ditto.	
		Nattore	Nil	1·80	7·83	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·65	0·80	8·99	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	0·58	0·31	4·62	ditto.	
		Titalya	0·92	Nil	4·30	ditto.	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	0·05	14·06	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	1·32	8·22	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	Nil	0·06	5·97	ditto	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling (Telegraph Office)	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·04	15th March	
		Darjeeling (Hospital)	0·70	0·04	6·96	25th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2·24	Nil	5·18	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·49	4th April	
		Bodah	0·23	Nil	3·66	25th April	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	4·28	0·50	9·56	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·91	31st Mar.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 12th to 18th April 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·91	8·32	25th April.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	0·79	8·81	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	1·90	9·58	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	Nil	0·34	6·55	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	Nil	0·40	11·55	ditto.	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·54	7·75	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	5·38	ditto.	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	3·08	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	0·81	7·30	ditto.	
		Patoakhally	Nil	Nil	2·80	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	Nil	6·20	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	0·13	13·33	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	8·07	ditto.	
		Atia	Nil	1·20	8·36	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·26	17·16	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·81	2·55	32·66	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	0·23	2·65	22·31	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	0·39	1·27	24·05	ditto.	
		Koyah	0·20	Not rec.	25·57	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	4·20	ditto.	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	Nil	5·00	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	1·58	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	6·00	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	0·04	8·08	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	0·22	11·49	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	2·87	ditto ...	Not rec. 15th March to 4th April.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	0·91	11·89	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	2·71	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhubooah...	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozuffergore	Nil	Not rec.	1·19	18th April.	
		Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	1·29	ditto.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	1·24	25th April	
	Saran	Chuprah	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·48	4th April ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1·22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	1·31	25th April.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	1·99	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	1·91	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	4·44	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil	Not rec.	1·40	18th April...	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Not rec.	ditto	1·05	11th April.	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	2·54	25th April.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	Nil	1·49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	3·20	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	4·11	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	Nil	Nil	2·62	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	1·50	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	3·25	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 13th to 18th April 1874.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	4·13	25th April.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	4·73	ditto.	
		Jajpore	Nil	0·10	3·20	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	0·40	2·20	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·36	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	4·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0·28	4·88	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	1·34	8·33	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	6·32	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	1·62	4·56	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·96	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Nil	Not rec	2·13	18th April.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail	Nil	0·04	4·44	25th April.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	4·57	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	3·81	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	6·85	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	6·87	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	5·39	ditto.	
		Govindpore	Nil	Not rec.	5·78	18th April.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	1·53	6·69	25th April.	
		Dhoobree	1·00	3·85	8·08	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	1·80	1·36	11·45	ditto.	
		Burpettah	2·06	2·42	13·87	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	0·30	0·52	8·70	25th April.	
	Seebsangor	Seebsangor	4·97	Not rec.	17·05	18th April.	
		Golaghat	0·58	ditto	14·28	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	3·90	ditto	15·83	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	4·87	ditto	16·16	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	12·61	28th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	3·21	ditto	12·88	18th April.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	17·74	28th Mar.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	0·73	ditto	7·90	18th April.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	3·58	28th Mar.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	7·43	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	24·17	12th April.	
	Garo Hills	Tura	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	0·39	11th April.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	1·30	25th April.	

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th April to 2nd May 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	April 26th	10	29·842	29·860	88·1	81·0	72	S	9·2	...	C	
		16	29·699	29·717	92·3	80·5	57	S S E	12·7	...	C	
	27th	10	29·834	29·852	89·0	79·5	64	S S W	10·8	...	K	
		16	29·699	29·717	91·5	80·5	60	S S W	15·1	...	KS	
	28th	10	29·888	29·906	84·5	75·5	64	N N W	11·3	0·30	CS	
		16	29·748	29·766	90·5	79·0	58	S S E	10·2	...	C	
	29th	10	29·814	29·832	85·0	77·2	68	S S E	9·5	0·07	CK	
		16	29·657	29·675	94·0	80·5	53	S E	8·5	...	.....	*b*
	30th	10	29·803	29·821	85·4	77·9	69	E	7·4	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29·635	29·653	91·8	75·0	42	S E	6·0	...	K	
	May 1st	10	29·786	29·804	87·2	79·0	68	W S W	13·3	0·81	.....	*b*
		16	29·648	29·666	92·6	82·0	62	S	15·8	...	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29·754	29·772	89·6	82·2	71	S W	10·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·622	29·640	97·0	84·9	59	S	7·8	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	April 26th	10	29·895	29·901	84	81	87	S	12·6	...	N	*o, r*, scuds.
		16	29·718	29·724	87	82	79	S	21·7	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	27th	10	29·859	29·865	88	82	76	S S W	18·3	...	K	*b, v*, scuds.
		16	29·733	29·739	87	81	76	S	19·9	...	N	*b, v*, scuds.
	28th	10	29·918	29·924	87	76	58	E S E	13·2	...	N	*b, v*, scuds.
		16	29·774	29·780	87	80	72	S	17·1	...	K	*b, v*, scuds
	29th	10	29·835	29·841	87	81	76	S S W	12·0	0·30	N	*b, v*
		16	29·686	29·692	86	81	79	S	11·9	...	N	*b, v*, scuds.
	30th	10	29·812	29·818	87	83	83	S W	16·8	0·40	N	*b, v*, scuds
		16	29·671	29·677	88	83	80	S S W	13·4	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	May 1st	10	29·802	29·808	88	80	69	S W	17·8	0·80	.....	*b, v*
		16	29·683	29·689	88	82	76	S S W	22·4	...	.....	*b*,
	2nd	10	29·775	29·781	87	82	79	S W	20·3	...	N	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·673	29·679	88	83	80	S S W	16·0	...	.....	*b, m*
Chittagong.	April 26th	10	29·821	29·912	89	80	66	S S E	3·8	...	CK	*b, m*
		16	29·719	29·810	89	81	69	W S W	18·6	...	K, KS	*b, v*,
	27th	10	29·849	29·940	91	79	56	S E	5·1	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·712	29·804	87	78	65	S W	15·0	...	.....	*b, v*
	28th	10	29·864	29·957	82	71	55	N N E	7·3	...	CK, KS	*b, v*
		16	29·727	29·818	90	73	41	W S W	8·3	...	.....	*b, v*
	29th	10	29·784	29·875	90	77	53	S W	3·5	...	K	*b, v*
		16	29·669	29·760	89	79	62	W S W	1·2	...	.....	*b, v*
	30th	10	29·809	29·901	87	73	48	S	6·3	...	K, KS	*b, t*
		16	29·683	29·776	78	73	46	N	7·9	...	N	*d, u, t*
	May 1st	10	29·770	29·863	82	74	66	E	3·1	0·20	CK, KS	*b, v*
		16	29·682	29·773	89	78	59	S W	9·7	...	.....	*b, v*
	2nd	10	29·786	29·878	87	80	72	S	6·2	...	CK, K	*b*
		16	29·669	29·760	89	79	62	S W	12·5	...	.....	*b, v*
Madras.	April 25th	10	29·909	29·939	92	76	45	S by E	11	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·774	29·804	87	79	68	S E by E	16	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·889	29·919	89	80	66	S S E	10	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·767	29·797	86	79	72	S E	14	...	.....	cloudy.
	27th	10	29·884	29·914	91	78	53	S E by E	11	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·747	29·777	89	79	62	S E	16	...	.....	*b, c*
	28th	10	29·898	29·928	90	80	63	S E	4	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·760	29·790	85	76	64	S E	9	...	.....	cloudy.
	29th	10	29·863	29·893	92	77	48	S by W	9	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·722	29·752	89	76	52	S E by E	14	...	.....	*b, c*
	30th	10	29·828	29·858	96	79	59	S E by S	8	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·700	29·730	90	80	63	E S E	15	...	.....	*b*
	May 1st	10	29·834	29·864	91	79	56	S E by S	9	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·719	29·749	89	79	62	E S E	14	...	.....	*c*
Cuttack.	April 26th	10	29·752	29·833	93	76	43	S	5·4	...	C, CK	*b*
		16	29·615	29·696	93	77	45	S S W	7·3	...	CK, N, C	
	27th	10	29·754	29·835	92	74	39	S S W	8·9	...	CK	*b*
		16	29·618	29·699	93	77	45	S S W	11·0	...	C, N	
	28th	10	29·804	29·885	93	78	48	S	6·0	...	C, CK	
		16	29·660	29·741	93	77	45	S W	10·1	...	C	*b*
	29th	10	29·718	29·799	90	78	56	S S W	6·4	...	C, CK	*b*
		16	29·555	29·636	94	78	46	S S W	10·4	...	K, N, C	
	30th	10	29·693	29·774	94	75	38	W	3·9	...	C	*b*
		16	29·533	29·614	95	78	44	S	7·7	...	K, N	*b*
	May 1st	10	29·744	29·825	90	79	59	S W	5·4	...	CK, C	
		16	29·595	29·676	95	80	49	S S W	8·7	...	K	*b*
	2nd	10	29·695	29·776	94	81	55	W	7·6	...	C	*b*
		16	29·574	29·657	81	75	74	S	6·6	...	K, N	*b*
Akyab.	April 26th	10	29·916	29·937	91	81	63	S W	3·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·770	29·791	89	80	66	W	6·8	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	29·931	29·952	87	77	61	E	4·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·780	29·801	88	79	65	N N E	0·5	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·906	29·927	89	78	59	N	2·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·758	29·779	89	77	56	W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29·823	29·844	96	78	56	E S E	3·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·716	29·737	90	77	53	W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	30th	10	29·840	29·861	90	79	59	S W	4·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·750	29·771	87	75	55	N	7·8	...	.....	*b*
	May 1st	10	29·828	29·849	89	76	52	E S E	2·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·709	29·730	90	79	59	W S W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29·850	29·871	90	81	66	S S W	3·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·739	29·760	89	80	66	W	8·0	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles	In.		
April ...	22nd	29·700	96·4	80·5	148·0	87·3	81·3	77·7	0·74	S	0·3	260·5	..	...	Clear and cirri.
	23rd	·667	99·7	79·6	146·0	87·5	81·5	77·9	·74	S & S by E	0·8	233·5	...	)	Ditto.
	24th	·745	92·5	79·0	145·0	84·8	79·4	75·6	·75	S, S by W & S by E	0·3	207·3	0·02	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 1½, 3, 4, and 7 P.M. Lightning on W. at 7 P.M. Light rain at 1, 3, & 6½ P.M.
	25th	·777	98·8	80·4	149·5	87·5	79·2	74·2	·66	S & S S W	0·4	146·1	...	...	Stratoni, cirri, and cirro-strati.
	26th	·766	94·3	78·5	146·0	85·3	79·4	75·3	·73	S S E & S	0·9	206·6	...	...	Chiefly cirri.
	27th	·771	92·5	71·0	144·5	84·3	78·1	73·8	·72	S S E & S S W	9·2	265·5	0·25	...	Cirri and cumuli. High wind between 8 and 9 P.M. Thunder at 9 P.M. Lightning at 9 & 11 P.M. Slight rain at 8½ and 9 P.M.
	28th	·805	91·9	70·5	145·0	80·8	73·7	68·7	·68	S & variable	8·5	222·6	0·12	...	Cirri and cirrostrati. High wind from 3½ to 4½ A.M. and 9½ to midnight. Thunder, lightning, and slight rain between 3 and 4 A.M., and from 9½ to 11 P.M.
	29th	·725	94·0	74·8	145·0	84·3	75·7	69·7	·63	S & N N W	3·0	198·0	...	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. High wind between midnight to 2 A.M and at 9½ P.M. Thunder and lightning between 6 and 7 P.M.
	30th	·724	95·0	73·2	142·0	82·8	75·1	69·7	·66	S W & variable	7·2	134·2	0·81	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and overcast. High wind at 7¾ P.M. Thunder & lightning from 9½ to 11 P.M. Rain from 7½ to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	29·2
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	99·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	96·3
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... { by lower rain gauge	...	1·20
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th ... { by anemometer gauge	...	0·99
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th April	...	7·85
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	5·28

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd May 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of March 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
72	Coal ...	23,760	7,853	42,525	The totals of		277 1 6
21	Cotton ...	3,200	57,380	7,475	these two		50 4 6
4	Firewood ...	435	133	1,050	columns are		3 15 0
26	Grain ...	3,850	10,558	9,400	exclusive of		74 14 6
30	Hides and horns	3,480	35,150	6,970	empty and		74 10 9
42	Jaggery and sugar	3,005	11,685	8,950	passenger		66 2 0
18	Metal ...	2,120	69,050	5,550	boats.		59 12 6
218	Miscellaneous ...	16,460	56,947	43,130	...	...	382 9 0
57	Oil and oil-seeds ...	7,865	27,460	17,050	...	...	88 14 6
308	Paddy and rice ...	58,506	1,44,855	108,995	...	...	1,337 12 6
35	Piece-goods ...	1,283	1,10,635	5,750	...	...	52 13 0
28	Thread ...	1,805	62,340	5,975	..	...	24 12 6
41	Garden produce ...	1,885	4,662	6,325	...	...	32 11 6
32	Pottery ...	629	573	6,025	..	...	23 9 6
86	Salt ...	18,470	75,955	38,025	...	...	401 1 6
9	Silk and indigo ...	265	40,400	1,700	...	...	7 0 0
5	Jute ...	450	1,600	1,075	...	...	4 0 6
21	Straw ...	2,275	795	7,025	...	...	28 1 6
30	Tobacco ...	2,690	16,050	6,800	...	..	94 14 0
2	Tiles ...	600	260	1,125	...	...	8 11 6
3	Sand ...	260	117	525	...	...	2 2 6
19	Rafts of timber ...	...	2,282	(Logs 97)	...	...	27 6 0
2	Rafts of bamboos	...	44	(,, 409)	...	..	1 0 0
690	Empty boats ...	...	...	(60,920)	...	...	414 3 6
862	Passengers ...	...	...	(No. 7,932)	...	...	161 11 8
...	Ditto maunds ...	...	...	(51,505)	...	...	516 5 0
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 3
8	Police boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2,669	**Total ...**	153,233	7,36,764	331,445	11,837	191,345	4,207 9 2
2,186	**Total of corresponding month of last year.**	90,035	5,39,379	246,150	8,791	85,322	2,151 11 0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of Tonnage of empty boats Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
17	Sand ...	3,870	188	5,280	...	...	39 10 0
26	Bricks ...	8,868	685	10,975	...	...	82 5 0
23	Empty boats ...	...	...	(14,650)	...	...	219 12 0
2	Iron stores ...	50	400	1,350	...	...	22 8 0
3	Engines ...	..	1,900	1,575	...	...	20 6 6
2	Rafts of timber	...	1,350	(Logs 27)	...	...	16 14 0
46	Rubble stones .	51,325	2,505	36,200	...	...	457 8 0
1	Miscellaneous .	50	100	125	..	...	3 12 0
1	Pattern ...	...	30	100	...	...	3 0 0
1	Doors ...	50	200	225	...	...	3 6 0
1	Tiles ...	500	150	1,000	...	...	30 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of March 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.
36	Tobacco ...	2,605	11,925	7,200	...	...	92 6 0
38	Salt ...	9,397	39,649	22,230	...	...	303 6 6
53	Miscellaneous...	4,180	26,652	11,895	...	...	167 4 6
15	Earthen pots, No. 27,200 ...	...	234	1,305	...	...	13 15 6
4	Fuel ...	1,358	365	2,325	...	...	15 15 0
1	Fruit ...	40	80	175	...	...	1 3 3
1	Water ...	300	...	500	...	...	3 7 0
2	Stone lime ...	500	500	1,150	...	...	15 13 6
7	Cotton ...	504	10,080	2,325	...	...	28 10 3
368	Rice ...	35,404	71,021	71,460	...	...	576 3 3
5	Molasses ...	102	295	350	...	...	2 10 3
6	Coal ...	1,400	350	2,440	...	...	21 9 0
8	Cloth ...	97	10,010	1,660	...	...	15 4 0
2	Betel ...	20	80	100	...	...	1 13 0
1	Soorkee ...	90	25	125	...	...	0 13 9
5	Sugar ...	126	1,119	560	...	...	6 5 0
1	Palkee, No. 2...	...	200	125	...	...	0 3 9
3	Nuts ...	20	100	180	...	...	2 2 3
7	Mustard-seed ...	635	2,875	1,765	...	...	12 2 3
813	Paddy ...	186,631	2,26,387	349,530	...	...	5,739 12 6
4	Tile and bricks No. 1,000 ...	...	50	925	...	...	15 3 3
1	Planks, No. 65	...	100	400	...	...	7 4 0
4	Bamboos, No. 1,295 ...	...	177	...	...	...	5 5 0
5	Timber, No. 12	...	117	20	...	...	3 0 0
36	Passenger boats, Passengers, No. 392 ...	...	...	(3,580)	...	...	62 12 9
1,169	Empty ...	...	...	(126,463)	...	...	1,813 9 9
17	Straw ...	2,420	411	5,980	...	...	40 14 9
10	Mats ...	1,210	12,500	3,550	...	...	21 10 6
4	Sand ...	625	886	1,125	...	...	7 11 9
6	Hemp and jute	588	1,809	1,875	...	...	15 8 6
1	Bracket ...	25	10	80	...	...	0 8 9
10	Vegetables ...	80	129	250	...	...	1 14 0
2,643		248,357	4,18,118	621,598	17,557	509,153	9,023 1 6
41	Total of corresponding month of last year.	5,876	10,569	11,450	409	1,227	69 0 6

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
1	Iron door ...	...	...	125	...	...	2 4 3

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo	Value of traffic	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.			
2,643	Local ...	248,357	4,18,118	17,557	509,153	9,022 1 6
1	Irrigation works.	..	...	...	...	2 4 3
2,644		...	...	...	...	...
41		248,357	4,18,118	17,557	509,153	9,024 5 9
		5,876	10,569	409	1,227	69 0 6

REMARKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of March 1874.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
10	Paddy ...	1,323	1,323	47	1,362	14 14 0
10	Rice ...	2,3 4	1,152	41	1,182	16 10 0
39	Jaggery ...	4?,575	9.915	354	7,086	48 14 0
6	Salt ...	5,060	1,016	36	866	7 10 0
1	Cotton ...	2,010	201	7	106	1 0 0
2	Kharree ...	728	291	10	160	2 0 0
3	Straw ...	84	268	10	160	2 0 0
2	Bamboos ...	41	327	12	228	2 8 0
5	Oil-cake ...	645	737	26	556	5 14 0
4	Gram ...	846	564	20	354	4 2 0
4	Wheat ...	1,035	345	12	384	4 8 0
1	Onions ...	944	118	4	128	1 8 0
2	Stones ...	27	1,755	63	63	1 0 0
5	Passengers ...	...	303	11	290	3 4 4
44	Empty ...	...	2,891	103	2,097	18 10 0
8	Rafts Bamboos. No. 3750	47	...	...	...	3 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Total ...	64,689	21,206	756	15,022	137 8 4
	Total of corresponding month of last year.	3,34,923	25,892	925	25,076	246 15 0

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.
137	Paddy ...	30,237	30,237	...	...	423 14 0
140	Rice ...	1,29,980	64,990	...	...	991 14 0
9	Jaggery ...	10,045	2,009	...	...	28 2 0
22	Spices ...	1,16,100	11,610	...	...	162 6 0
24	Gingelly	51,312	12,828	...	...	185 4 0
1	Hides ...	3,520	352	...	...	5 4 0
1	Coal ...	297	198	...	...	2 10 0
7	Oil-cakes	1,544	1,765	...	...	25 2 0
7	Gunnies	10,115	1,445	...	...	20 4 0
16	Bamboos	160	1,280	...	...	16 14 0
1	Stones ...	12	780	...	...	11 10 0
1	Timbers	156	48	...	...	1 2 0
6	Passengers (13.)	...	784	...	...	8 8 10
184	Empty ...	...	19,597	...	...	267 0 0
Rafts (18)	Bamboos No. 28,363.	355	...	...	...	70 12 6
3	Timbers No. 6.	24	...	...	...	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577		3,53,857	147,923	5,283	221,886	2,222 15 4
357		4,90,039	121,268	4,331	181,902	1,082 2 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
						Rs. A. P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.					
3	Brushwood ...	63	504	18	288	2 4 0
2	Piles ...	470	470	17	272	2 4 0
4	Stones ...	40	2,578	92	1,472	12 8 0
9	...	573	3,552	127	2,032	17 0 0
	THROUGH TRAFFIC.					
22	Stones ...	259	16,551	...	...	243 12 0
3	Straw, &c. ...	...	1,295	...	...	18 12 0
1	Passenger(1)	...	96	...	...	1 2 10
37	Empty ...	...	13,144	...	...	192 2 0
63	...	259	31,086	1,110	46.62	455 12 10
	ARREARS FOR DEC. 1873.					
37	Stones ...	311	19,878	...	...	277 14 0
24	Empty ...	...	5,990	...	...	85 14 0
61	...	311	25,868	924	3?,768	363 12 0
	ARREARS FOR JAN. 1874.					
64	Stones ...	508	32,514	...	...	625 8 0
79	Empty ...	...	20,883	...	...	305 8 0
143		508	53,397	1,907	80,094	931 0 0
4		...	1,008	36	1,472	11 10 0

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.
146	Local traffic paid	64,689	756	15,022	137 8 4
577	Through ditto.	3,53,857	5,283	221,886	2,222 15 4
	IRRGN. WORKS.				
9	Local traffic ...	573	127	2,032	17 0 0
63	Through ditto.	259	1,110	46,620	455 12 10
795	...	4,19,378	7,276	285,560	2,833 4 6
61	Arrears for December 1873.	311	924	38,768	363 12 0
143	Ditto for January 1874.	508	1,907	80,094	931 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	.....
999		4,20,197	10,107	404,422	4,128 0 6
670		8,24,902	5,292	208,450	1,340 11 4

The arrears for December and January last were omitted to be included in the returns for those months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of March 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27¼ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.								STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
			Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.			Rs.	
16	Paddy ...	...	2,326	6,327	226	2,938	17 4 3	8	Soorkee ...	...	531 0 0	8,4 2	300	2,400	21 0 2	82	Local Traffic.	...	3,995 0 0	679½	8,872½	137 15 1	
1	Tamarind ...	...	80	384	13½	206¼	0 15 4	1	Tiles ...	...	84 0 0	1,014	36¼	36¼	2 8 7	18	Irrigation Traffic.	...	615 0 0	466	3,344¼	32 9 9	
2	Timbers ...	...	165	2,142	76¾	1,071	5 5 9	9	Empty ...	...	...	3,634	129¾	908¼	9 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Sandcut Stone ...	...	35	459	16¼	429	2 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Gravel ...	...	40	1,224	43¾	131¼	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Charcoal ...	...	80	567	20¼	283½	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Fuel ...	...	20	434	15½	46½	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Straw ...	...	60	1,270	45½	442	3 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	245 timbers ...	...	890	...	...	...	47 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23,300 bamboos ...	...	300	...	...	...	33 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Empty ...	...	...	6,222	222	3,325	19 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Demurrage of 6 boats for 13½ days	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82		...	3,995	19,027	679½	8,872½	137 15 1	18		...	615 0 0	13,050	466	3,344¼	32 9 9	100		...	4,610 0 0	1,145½	12,217	170 8 10	
109	Total of corresponding month of last year.	...	7,016	16,655	594	6,386	123 12 11	19		...	7,245 0 0	8,077	288	3,883	26 8 6	128		...	14.261 0 0	882	10,269	150 5 5	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of March 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
17	Jaggery ...	2,020	10,100	3,516	125 4/7	1,650 5/14	16 10 0
4	Salt ...	476	2,380	927	33 5/28	1,078 3/28	12 10 0
6	Straw ...	509	159	898	32 1/14	251 9/14	4 7 11
1	Gingelly seeds &c.	110	440	232	8 2/7	281 1/2	3 6 0
1	Box ...	100	100	156	5 4/7	189 3/7	2 4 0
1	Tools and Plant	40	400	84	3	102	1 3 2
5	Pumpkins ...	119	89	249	8 25/28	53 1/14	1 2 7
2	Furniture ...	61	61	136	4 5/7	165 1/2	1 12 9
2	Gunny bags ...	85	510	125	4 13/28	102 1/28	1 1 6
1	Rice ...	99	180	124	4 25/28	101 5/28	1 0 0
1	Cotton ...	28	280	47	1 19/28	38 1/28	0 6 4
1	Paddy ...	34	34	48	1 5/7	20 1/2	0 3 2
2	Firewood ...	40	4	90	3 3/7	38 1/2	0 6 4
1	Green gram ...	63	94	117	4 5/28	50 1/2	0 8 0
1	Provisions ...	13	13	26	1 1/28	31 1/2	0 4 9
38	Empty ...	...	...	2,542	90 1/14	1,300 5/28	15 7 1
6	Passengers, No. 10 ...	...	...	426	15 3/14	467	5 10 10
1	Bamboos, No. 600 ...	...	8	...	...	...	0 8 0
91		3,788	14,852	9,743	347 27/28	5,924 1/4	71 0 5
108	Total of corresponding month of last year.	5,220	12,073	8,796	315	3,688	85 3 4

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats or rafts	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.
1	Waggons ...	368	1,104	768	27 3/7	932 4/7	11 4 0
1	Firewood ...	660	66	960	34 2/7	411 3/7	4 12 0
1	Tents ...	150	150	450	16 1/14	546 3/7	6 12 0
1	Stores ...	64	64	114	4 1/14	138 3/7	1 8 0
1	Anchor ...	15	30	50	1 11/14	60 5/7	0 12 0
1	Colors, &c. ...	30	150	60	2 1/7	49 2/7	0 9 7
1	Passenger, No. 1	...	...	96	3 3/7	116 4/7	1 6 3
4	Empty ...	...	...	704	25 1/7	402 6/7	5 12 9
11		1,287	1,564	3,202	114 3/14	2,658 2/7	32 12 7
36		3,145	726	12,012	429	11,059	186 1 8

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
91	Private merchandize.	3,788	14,852 0 0	347 27/28	5,924 1/4	71 0 5
11	Government stores.	1,287	1,564 0 0	114 5/14	2,658 2/7	32 12 7
102		5,075	16,416 0 0	402 3/28	8,582 13/28	103 13 0
144		8,365	12,799 0 0	744	14,747	271 5 0

The 25th March 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	263	67	17	84	1,806	155	1,961	78	2	80	8	24	32	2,157	2,820	0·52	4·24	2·38	(a) The details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section I.	675	173·04	4	...	4	56	8	64	6	...	6	.....	7	7	81	34				Acres. Cotton ... 2,142; Sugarcane ... 134; Huldee ... 14; Oil-seeds ... 92; Pulses ... 17; Garden produce ... 78; Dalwa ... 91; Wheat ... 1; Total ... 2,569
		Taldandah ...	1,300	61	...	3	3	77	20	97	23	...	23	19	16	35	158	120				The 1873-74 perennial irrigation having expired on the 31st of March, it will not be shown in future statements. It was for all canals 120 acres.
		Matchgong ...	650	38·56	...	...	.....	62	50	112	1	...	1	13	47	60	173	225				
		Total ...	.....	.....	71	20	91	2,001	233	2,234	108	2	110	40	94	134	(a)2,569	3,199	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	162·16	...	...	.....	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	1·13	5·43	9 years 4·36	(b) The details are—
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah..	240	40·24	183	...	183	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	183	724	1·09	3·54	3 years 3·3	Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1; Ditto „ 2 16; Ditto „ 1-8 183; Ditto „ 1-6 12; Ditto „ 1 10; Ditto „ 0-10 4; Total ... 226
		Total ...	.....	.....	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	(b) 226	724	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total ...	.....	.....	254	...	274	2,029	233	2,262	122	2	124	41	94	135	2,795	3,923	.....	.....	.....	

The 30th April 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel*, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,463	1,131 0 0	113 2 0	8,239 0	611 0 0	61 2 0	174 4 0
Or per mile of railway	51	42 0 0	4 4 0	302 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	6 8 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	19,153	14,162 0 0	1,416 4 0	99,721 0	7,873 0 0	787 6 0	2,203 10 0
Total for 15 weeks	20,556	15,293 0 0	1,529 6 0	107,960 0	8,484 0 0	848 8 0	2,377 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,308	946 11 9	94 13 5	11,903 20	958 8 9	95 17 1	190 10 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	48	34 11 11	3 9 6	436 33	35 2 10	3 10 4	6 19 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	24,683	18,646 1 2	1,864 12 2	107,608 0	8,747 15 9	874 15 11	2,739 8 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,265	957 0 0	95 14 0	8,054 0	585 0 0	58 10 0	154 4 0
Or per mile of railway	46	35 0 0	3 10 0	296 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	5 14 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	20,556	15,293 0 0	1,529 6 0	107,960 0	8,484 0 0	848 8 0	377 14 0
Total for 16 weeks	21,821	16,250 0 0	1,625 0 0	116,014 0	9,069 0 0	906 18 0	2,531 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,356	1,098 3 2	109 16 4	6,869 20	540 5 9	54 0 9	163 17 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	50	40 4 10	4 0 7	252 3	19 13 3	1 19 8	6 0 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,039	19,744 4 4	1,974 8 6	114,477 20	9,288 5 6	928 16 8	2,903 5 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,428	1,086 0 0	108 12 0	7,487 0	530 0 0	53 0 0	161 12 0
Or per mile of railway	52	40 0 0	4 0 0	275 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	5 18 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	21,821	16,250 0 0	1,625 0 0	116,014 0	9,069 0 0	906 18 0	2,531 18 0
Total for 17 weeks	25,249	17,336 0 0	1,733 12 0	123,501 0	9,599 0 0	959 18 0	2,693 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,465	1,077 6 0	107 14 9	7,425 30	558 6 3	55 16 9	163 11 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	54	39 8 7	3 19 1	272 20	20 7 10	2 1 0	6 0 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,594	20,821 10 4	2,082 3 3	121,903 10	9,846 11 9	984 13 5	3,066 16 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,177	1,099 0 0	109 18 0	22,093 0	739 0 0	73 18 0	183 16 0
Or per mile of railway	256	39 0 0	3 18 0	789 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	6 11 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	137,850	20,391 0 0	2,039 2 0	310,470 0	10,457 0 0	1,045 14 0	3,084 16 0
Total for 17 weeks	145,027	21,490 0 0	2,149 0 0	332,563 0	11,196 0 0	1,119 12 0	3,268 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,713	883 11 0	88 7 5	30,480 0	1,072 4 0	107 4 6	195 11 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	168	31 9 0	3 3 1	1,089 0	38 4 9	3 16 7	6 19 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	128,688	20,186 9 0	2,018 13 2	492,929 0	15,725 1 3	1,572 10 3	3,591 3 5

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	25,754	15,441 12 0	1,415 9 10	196,465 20	48,168 3 10	4,415 8 5	5,830 18 3
Or per mile of railway	163	97 9 3	8 18 11	1,241 0	304 6 1	27 18 0	36 16 11
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	438,582	3,45,633 4 0	31,682 19 8	1,784,405 0	8,05,338 1 6	75,409 1 0	107,092 0 8
Total for 16 weeks ...	464,336	3,61,075 0 0	33,098 9 6	1,980,870 20	8,53,506 5 4	79,824 9 5	112,922 18 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,867	18,042 10 6	1,653 18 2	139,608 20	24,182 1 1	2,216 13 9	3,870 11 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	184	115 4 7	10 11 5	892 0	154 8 2	14 3 3	24 14 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	518,764	3,89,768 1 10	35,728 14 11	2,441,421 23	4,53,808 2 6	41,598 14 10	77,327 9 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,526	14,257 9 0	1,306 18 10	201,814 20	*47,031 3 9	4,311 3 10	5,618 2 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	63 12 1	5 16 11	.....	210 6 11	19 5 10	25 2 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	79,477	2,79,166 1 3	25,590 4 6	1,842,335 0	5,26,717 12 3	48,282 9 3	73,872 13 9
Total for 16 weeks ...	84,003	2,93,423 10 3	26,897 3 4	2,044,149 20	5,73,748 15 3	52,593 13 1	79,490 16 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,786	13,965 14 1	1,280 4 2	60,390 10	20,258 5 3	1,857 0 3	3,137 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	62 7 10	5 14 7	.....	90 10 3	8 6 2	14 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	86,390	2,79,779 8 5	25,646 9 2	1,266,825 10	3,60,085 10 9	33,007 17 1	58,654 6 3

* Rs. 10,829-12-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	128,118	1,57,709 7 9	14,455 17 6	1,539,665 20	*7,06,155 0 6	64,730 17 7	79,186 15 1
Or per mile of railway	.....	123 3 3	11 5 11	.....	551 10 11	50 11 5	61 17 4
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	1,676,050	25,92,989 14 5	237,690 14 10	23,182,970 0	99,52,541 8 11	912,316 6 2	1,150,007 1 0
Total for 16 weeks	1,804,168	27,50,699 6 2	252,146 12 4	24,722,635 20	10,658,696 9 5	977,047 3 9	1,229,193 16 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	125,236	1,56,350 11 7	14,332 3 0	760,121 20	3,89,337 7 0	35,689 5 4	50,021 8 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	122 2 4	11 3 11	.....	304 2 9	27 17 8	39 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,967,213	29,16,546 12 7	267,350 2 6	13,031,467 10	64,51,248 7 7	591,364 8 10	835,714 11 4

* Rs. 71,445-15-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 1ST TO 14TH MAY 1874.

Weather and rainfall.

IN the early part of the fortnight rain fell over almost the whole of Bengal and a great portion of Behar. During the latter portion of the fortnight the weather has been Intensely hot; rain has fallen in some districts; strong winds have prevailed. In the western districts the fall of rain has been general; the amount varying from a maximum of 2·10 in Burdwan to ·12 in Bankoora. Rain, varying in amount from 3½ to ½ an inch, has also fallen in all the central districts. There have been hail-storms in Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Pubna. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions there have been frequent thunder-storms. In the districts of Behar south of the Ganges, no rain has fallen; it is much required. In Tirhoot 1·07 inches of rain are reported to have fallen, but the fall was not general, being confined to limited tracts of country. The want of

water continues to be severely felt, and more rain is urgently required. In the Bhagulpore division rain fell everywhere during the first week of the fortnight. In Orissa rain fell in the Balasore and Cuttack districts, but none in Pooree, where it is much required. In the Chota Nagpore division there has been a general fall of rain. Complaints of the scantiness of the water-supply are, however, still made in Manbhoom.

The usual returns form enclosure No. 1.

State of the crops.

2. All accounts agree in ascribing the most beneficial effects to the recent rains, though more rain is much required. In Tirhoot rice is being sown on the low lands, and in Sarun and Chumparun indigo is being resown. The prospects of this latter crop are, however, not favorable. The rain fell too late to do much good to the lesser millet, which in North Behar is the only food-crop now in the ground. In the central districts the early rice sowings have been generally completed, and, if more rain falls, promise to germinate well. A larger breadth of land than usual is under this crop. The Collector of Dinagepore remarks that if the weather continues favorable, and a full crop of this early rice is reaped, all fear of famine in that district will practically be at an end. The harvesting of the boro rice has commenced, the outturn being generally quite up to the average.

Seed-grain.

3. The reports as to the sufficiency of seed-grain are generally reassuring, though in Manbhoom it is reported that the seed-paddy has been to some extent consumed for food by the cultivators. The Lieutenant-Governor has given the subject of the supply of seed-grain much consideration, and his conclusions are embodied in a minute which forms Appendix D.

Prices.

4. In the western districts there has been little change in the price of common rice; there has been a slight fall in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah, and a slight rise in Bankoora and Beerbhoom. As regards the central districts, the price of common rice has remained stationary in Calcutta, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling. In Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rungpore and Bogra prices have fallen; in Dinagepore, Maldah and Julpigoree they have risen, and in the 24-Pergunnahs the rise has been considernble, viz., from 13 seers 5 chittacks to 12 seers the rupee. In the eastern districts there has been a considerable rise of price in the great rice-producing districts of Fureedpore, Dacca, and Backergunge; in the latter district the price has risen from 16 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee. Elsewhere prices have either remained unchanged or are somewhat easier. In the Patna division there has been a slight fall in the Patna and Chumparun districts, but the general tendency is upwards. In the Bhagulpore division prices are easier in Purneah, but there has been a rise of more than 2 seers the rupee (*i.e.*, from $12\frac{6}{16}$ to $10\frac{5}{16}$) in Monghyr. In the Chota Nagpore division, there has been a marked rise in Singbhoom (from 20 to 16 seers the rupee.) In Manbhoom prices have fallen one seer the rupee. In Lohardugga they are stationary; in Hazareebagh they have risen slightly. There has been no material change in the price of maize or Indian-corn during the past fortnight; but the prices of the various sorts of millet have generally risen in Behar, and fallen in the Bhagulpore division. There has been no material change in the prices of wheat, barley and gram, but a slight upward tendency is perceptible.

Supply of grain.

5. There are as yet no indications of any general deficiency in the food-supplies of the country. The abundant markets of the Punjab continue to meet the large demands which are made upon them. On the other hand the diminution of the Government indents upon the carrying power of the East Indian Railway upwards from Calcutta, has set free an amount of rolling-stock of which traders have availed themselves to a considerable extent to send supplies of food to the famine districts. The eastern districts are also still exporting grain by river, but prices have risen at Backergunge, which would seem to point to a diminution in the available supplies in that important mart, or, it may be that the rise is owing to the prospects of the future crop, which are reported to be unfavourable. A special report on this subject has been called for.

On the other hand, many indications point to the rapid diminution, which in some cases amounts to almost absolute exhaustion, of local stocks in those parts of the severely-stricken famine districts which are remote from the great lines of communication. These districts are now largely dependent upon importations from without, and in some limited tracts stores, save such as are provided by Government, are at a very low ebb.

As might have been expected, this exhaustion of stocks is most marked in the three sub-divisions of Tirhoot (Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee and Seetamurhee), which have throughout given greater cause for anxiety than any other parts of the country. In the earlier stage of the famine, although people flocked largely to the Government works, there was little or no demand for Government grain. The whole population was, at that time, living principally on Indian-corn and murwa. Matters have now greatly changed, and there is a great demand for Government grain everywhere throughout these sub-divisions. That stores, however, still exist in some of the bazars in Eastern Tirhoot may with certainty be inferred from the fact that the villagers prefer advances of money to grain, although when money is refused they gladly accept grain in lieu of it. In respect to the remaining portion of the Tirhoot district, it is reported that the bazars in the Tajpore sub-division are sufficiently supplied with grain, but in the Sudder (Mozufferpore) sub-division rice has become very scarce, and in the north-eastern circles it is hardly procurable. Barley, maize and gram are procurable at high prices, but in insufficient quantities to meet the largely increased demands now made upon them.

Private trade has been very active in the Sarun district. During the past fortnight, 68,656 maunds of grain were imported into the Sudder, and 43,450 maunds into the Sewan sub-division. The bazars are for the moment sufficiently supplied everywhere. The Collector, however, sees reason to fear that the local stocks are nearly exhausted, and has applied for a further allotment of Government grain; but it has not been thought necessary at present to accede to his request. This district lies in the direct way of private trade from the north-west, which, when the rivers open, will probably develop rapidly. Importations are being made into Chumparun from the North-Western Provinces *viâ* Patna; but from the fact that it has been found necessary to open the Government stores very generally throughout parts of the district, it is clear that the amounts held by dealers are in some parts insignificant and insufficient to provide for the wants of the people. In all the districts of South Behar the bazars are well supplied with food, and the minor grains are obtainable at prices which are not very exceptionally high.

In Dinagepore private stocks of rice appear to be at a low ebb; and at Patiram, where the sales of Government grain had been discontinued, it has now been found necessary to recommence them. At the same time rice is generally still procurable in the bazars, though frequently at a dearer rate than at the Government stores. In Rungpore, where very considerable quantities of Government grain have been sold, private trade is now bringing in large quantities. These importations are tending to make prices lower, and to relieve the demands on Government. In the remaining portion of the distressed tracts of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan, grain is everywhere procurable, though at high rates.

Burmah rice.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the people willingly accept the Burmah rice, although from the fact that in Dinagepore country rice is reported as holding its own at 8 seers the rupee, in the presence of Government sales at 12 seers, it may be inferred that they would rather have the ordinary Bengal rice.

Private trade in grain.

7. The amount of private grain carried into Behar by Railway stands thus, for the fortnight ending 2nd May :—

	Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab	14,488
„ Calcutta and Lower Bengal	20,660
Total ...	35,148

The figures last fortnight were 11,781 tons from the North-West downwards and 18,237 tons from Bengal upwards. There has thus been a considerable advance of private trade during the fortnight under review.

The question of the extent to which private trade has been interfered with by the Government operations will be found discussed in a paper by the Lieutenant-Governor, embodied further on in this narrative.

Export of food-grain by sea.

8. The usual note on the movement of food-grains, and their export and import, will be found at Appendix A. The sum of the exports of food-grain to places beyond Bengal, from 1st October to 30th April according to the latest returns received, was 205,130 tons.

Condition of the people.

9. The condition of the people is so far satisfactory that they are generally no worse off at the close of the past fortnight than they were at the commencement of it. When it is considered that the present season of the year is one in which there is scarcely any employment available for the agricultural laborer, and that, judging from the experience of past times, the pressure of famine should be now acutely felt, this feature in the reports is decidedly re-assuring. The numbers in receipt of relief, in some shape or other, from Government have increased almost everywhere; but not in numbers greater than, or even so great as was anticipated. The relief measures have proved adequate, and have obviated mortality from starvation. On the other hand, the truth of the remark made in the last Special Narrative that "there is no severe famine, simply because relief has prevailed over famine," is confirmed. From the Mozufferpore Sub-division of the Tirhoot district the relief superintendent remarks that he has "no doubt that distress would have been very severe if the people had not been provided with work." The Collector of Sarun says that a zemindar who accompanied him on a tour through the most distressed part of his district, informed him that "thousands of the people would have died ere this had it not been for the relief works." From Chumparun it is reported that the people "are more anxious, and one and all declare that had it not been for the extraordinary exertions and forethought of the Government, thousands must have already perished." In the worst part of the Rungpore district (namely, the country west of the Karutaya) "many hundreds of lives must have been lost but for the relief works." In the Bukhtiarpore circle of the Monghyr district it is reported "that there is little or no grain in the bazars, and but for the Government grain, there would be actual famine there." These reports and other remarks of a similar nature, which will be found in many of the district reports coming from different parts of the country, are sufficiently conclusive as to the magnitude of the danger which has happily up to the present time been almost wholly averted.

North Behar. Tirhoot.

10. In the Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, and Seetamurhee sub-divisions of the Tirhoot districts, in which distress was both more severe and earlier to appear than elsewhere, it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of some difference of opinion as to whether the people do or do not present "their normal appearance," all are agreed that there has been a "marked improvement" in their apparent condition recently. The testimony of the medical officer, who is specially employed on famine duties in these sub-divisions, is as follows:—"By actual numeration, with a note-book in my hand, I have observed the following percentages as representing the condition of the people on the works:—

Normal condition	49	Remarks.—This is the amalgamated result of many observations; the figures vary much with locality, and the emaciated range from 2 to 25 per cent.
Under-fed	27	
Emaciated	12	
Aged	10	
Actually debilitated through previous want of sufficient food ...	2	

I have occasionally inspected the same villages at short intervals, and I can safely assert that I have noticed a decided improvement on every such re-inspection; in not a single instance have I observed deterioration." In the

Tajpore sub-division there has been no material change in the condition of the people, but the higher castes just above the laborers are beginning to feel distress more acutely. In the Mozufferpore sub-division the state of things is worse than was anticipated, owing to the failure of the rubbee crops being greater than was expected by the most experienced planters and natives. In most of the circles of this sub-division the remedial measures which have been adopted have proved sufficient to check the distress which, without such measures, would unquestionably have been great; but on visiting Kutrah, Mr. Worsley reports that his tent was surrounded by a crowd of starving and emaciated persons. The measures adopted by the relief superintendent were here inadequate; he has been removed from his post, and a complete system of village relief is now in force, happily before any deaths had occurred or serious evil ensued. The numerous applications for advances made by ryots in this circle testifies to the reality of the distress amongst the middle classes.

Sarun.

11. In Sarun the condition of the people is generally good, but the returns of numbers on the relief works show that distress is increasing. In the Basuntpore thana high-caste people have come on the works in large numbers, and the distressed appearance of the people attracted the special notice of the Collector on a recent tour. But on the whole distress is by no means alarming in this district. In Appendix E will be found a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the present state and prospects of the Sarun district.

Chumparun.

12. In the Ramnuggur sub-division, in which the scarcity has been more marked than in other parts of the Chumparun district, the condition of the people generally has undergone no material change in the past fortnight, but Mr. Howe notes a marked amelioration in the present condition of the laborers on relief works compared to what it was early in January. "It is now quite exceptional," he says, "to meet a person with that painful famine-stricken appearance which then was everywhere but too common." The condition of the cultivating classes who do not come to the relief works is not however satisfactory, and advances to these classes, which have already been considerable, will have to be largely increased before the rains set in. The condition of the people at Sohurrya, which lies at the north-west and therefore most remote corner of the Chumparun district, has given cause for anxiety, and on personal inspection Mr. Howe found matters in a more dangerous state than he had expected. The sale of Government grain was at once commenced, the number of relief works increased, inquiries from village to village were instituted, and everything is now progressing favorably. This tract will, however, require careful watching, and Mr. Howe rightly proposes to visit it again shortly. From the remainder of the Chumparun district there is nothing very special to report. All who require and are able to work find employment; those who are fit objects for charitable relief are relieved. In the Motiharee-*cum*-Adapore sub-division, Mr. Oldham is able to report that after careful inquiry he has found no distress amongst high-caste people. Three Brahmin women were on the works—"a girl of about 14, and her two little sisters of 8 and 9. She was unmarried; her parents, who are alive, being too poor for years back to afford the expense. She came from a village close by." It is satisfactory to note that even in the Ramnuggur sub-division, where the distress is worst, the numbers on the works and in receipt of charitable relief are well within the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate.

South Behar.

13. From South Behar the reports are satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that no great anxiety need be felt about any save small exceptional tracts in these districts.

Bhagulpore Division.
Bhagulpore.

14. The reports from the Bhagulpore division and district are generally satisfactory, as showing that the condition of the people has in most parts not deteriorated, and in those parts where more severe distress has arisen during the past fortnight, the Government measures have been sufficient to relieve it.

15. From Purneah the Collector reports that "the numerous works opened all over the country have undoubtedly kept the people from want. Elderly and sickly people who have come upon our hands at relief centres have died; but this would have occurred every year had hospitals and poor-houses been open. Against the few deaths reported must be set the large number of persons who come to us sick and weakly, and leave us well and strong. The deaths are—five in Bahadoorgunge, all from diarrhœa brought on from fever; one at Dengra from the same cause; two in the Sudder sub-division due to natural causes. All these cases were inquired into, and it was ascertained that the persons had received relief, and had not died from actual want."

Purneah.

16. In the portion of the Monghyr district south of the Ganges, those ryots who were fortunate enough to secure a good rubbee harvest are storing grain for themselves more than in ordinary years in anticipation of a recurrence of the drought of last autumn. Their anticipations, however, appear mainly to be based on superstitious fear, engendered by the coincidence of three visible eclipses occurring during the current year. Severe distress appears to be confined to the Bukhtiarpore circle; but "even there, thanks to the relief afforded, distress is confined to those who are physically incapable of work. It is wonderful how soon the condition of the people improves under Government relief, and at each centre I visited (writes the Magistrate) several persons who have become almost stout, are reported as having arrived at the relief depôt mere skeletons."

Monghyr.

17. The condition of the people in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in so far as can be judged from the reports of the responsible officer, continues satisfactory. In those portions of the district which he had visited, he says that "there is not the slightest doubt that the people are still in a fair condition."

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

18. In Dinagepore it is clear that the pressure of scarcity is gradually being felt higher and higher up in the ranks of the agricultural, and still more of the manufacturing classes of the district. In spite of the ample measures of relief which have been adopted by Government, it is reported that "persons who have hitherto struggled to maintain themselves beyond the line at which charity begins, are gradually falling into the ranks of pauperism." In the Rungpore district the large influx of supplies, both from Julpigoree in the north and Serajgunge on the south, has lowered prices and afforded some relief; the operations of private trade have further been facilitated by the rising of the water in the Teesta. In spite, however, of the activity of trade, distress has increased rapidly in thanas Peergunge and Molong. In the former locality the condition of affairs has been aggravated by a severe outbreak of cholera. The relief works, although, as will be subsequently noticed, they have been carried out under too lax a system, appear adequate to meet the wants of the people, and no cases of misery or starvation are reported. In Bogra the condition of the people requires careful watching. It is to be hoped that the cutting of the early rice crop, which will commence next month, will aid in the removal of whatever distress exists. In the Maldah district there has been a marked increase in the numbers of persons on the works and in receipt of charitable relief, the increase being most marked in the Gomastapore thana; and the Collector reports that although no cases of starvation have occurred, at the same time "with the severe distress at present prevailing among the poorer classes, except for relief measures, there would in all probability have been some deaths." In the other districts of the Rajshahye division there is no perceptible change.

Rajshahye Division.

Dinagepore.

Rungpore.

Bogra.

Maldah.

19. The reports from the Burdwan division are fairly satisfactory. In the Burdwan district, as elsewhere, private efforts have failed to support those who usually live upon charity, but who are now thrown upon the hands of the Government. Some

Burdwan division.

deaths which were reported to have been caused by starvation were found, on inquiry, to be due to natural causes. In Beerbhoom and Bankoora also large numbers are coming in for charitable relief, many of them women physically able to work, but who were prevented from doing so, either because they had very young children, or were of too high caste. Arrangements have been made for providing such persons with paddy to husk, or cotton to spin, at their homes.

Chota Nagpore division.

20. In the Chota Nagpore division, where the mohwa crop was unusually luxuriant, it is satisfactory to note that the health of the people does not appear to have suffered from free indulgence in this species of food, which is sometimes regarded as unhealthy. Cholera and small-pox have been reported in some places, but not in an epidemic form. The export and import trade in rice is still active. The Commissioner is about to visit the Hazareebagh district, and has been authorised to open Government stores in Koderma or Kurruckdeeha, and on the Grand Trunk Road, for the sale of grain to the public, should it be absolutely necessary to do so; although relief, either in the form of advances to ryots or as charity to those who are unable to work, is, in the first instance, to be preferred to the general sale of grain. Reports from Palamow are re-assuring. Mr. Forbes, the Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, reports that "there cannot be a doubt that the people at large are far more hopeful as to the future than they were, and that the rubbee harvest and mohwa crop have gone very far towards alleviating the condition of the poorer classes." The outturn of both of these crops was far greater than was expected. The Commissioner has found the state of the Manbhoom district to be as bad as the Deputy-Commissioner depicted it, and the Lieutenant-Governor has raised the grain allotment to 2,10,000 maunds, and given other orders which will be found at Appendix F.

Presidency division.

21. The only district in the Presidency division in which actual distress has appeared is in Nuddea, where the poor weaver class, who are numerous, have given cause for anxiety. It has not as yet been thought necessary to open relief works for them, but they will be ready as soon as required. No actual cases of misery or starvation have as yet been brought to light, and the Collector reports that he has not seen any famine-stricken persons, that the condition of the people generally remains satisfactory, and that there is no increased anxiety or apprehension of famine, although professional beggars are, as might naturally be supposed, not so well off as usual. The water-supply is excessively scanty over the greater part of the district, and had it not been for the abundant rains in January and February, the deficiency would have been very serious. As it is, some portions of the district have suffered severely from cholera, induced, it may reasonably be supposed, to some extent, by the use of bad water.

Transport and storage of Government grain.

22. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta amounted during the fortnight ending 11th May, to 8,74,997 maunds, making the total amount despatched up to date 86,34,544 maunds, or 319,797 tons. (Appendix B.)

23. At Appendix C a statement is given showing in detail the present state of the deliveries of Government grain district by district. The Lieutenant-Governor has been able to reduce the allotments of Monghyr, Gya, Shahabad, and the Soane Canal, and has decided after enquiry that Sarun need not at present receive more than was originally intended for it. The only districts to which grain is now being sent from Calcutta are Tirhoot, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom, and there remain only 25,904 tons to be despatched from the Presidency, besides about 16,766 still due from the North-West for Tirhoot, Gya, and Shahabad. The Government is thus beginning to see the end of the great task it undertook, and the local officers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have succeeded in a work that at one time seemed almost hopeless. Tirhoot alone has still a good deal of grain to carry. The Durbhunga Railway has as yet carried only an average of 12,494 maunds of grain per diem owing to the demands made on it for the conveyance of railway material, coal, and fodder. The provision of fodder for the cattle, and of material for

making the line permanent, is, however, almost as important as the carriage of grain; but arrangements have now been made for carrying the fodder by carts, so that the railway will carry much more grain than before. At enclosure No. 11 will be found papers showing how it is proposed to work the line.

Although both Rungpore and Bogra have, in common with the other districts of the Rajshahye division, received their full allotment of grain, their inland transport has not been very satisfactorily worked. The Lieutenant-Governor has deputed two experienced transport officers from the Bhagulpore division to assist in finishing off the work of these districts. Another experienced officer has been sent to Burrakur to organise a regular transport service into Manbhoom, the allotment of which district it has (as already noticed) been found necessary to raise to 2,10,000 maunds. By these means it is hoped that even in the most backward parts all the grain may be stored before the rains.

Relief Works.

24. The total numbers on relief works as given in last narrative were—

	Last fortnight
Patna Division	832,855
Soane Canal works	38,783
Gunduk Embankments	24,750
Bhagulpore Division	95,294
Rajshahye Division	164,296
Northern Bengal Railway	18,418
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency and Cooch Behar Divisions	63,695
Total ...	1,238,091

The latest returns exhibit the following totals:—

	Total number of laborers.	Of whom are under circle officers, on local and village works.
Patna Division	912,074	516,728
Soane Canal works	41,019	.....
Gunduk Embankments	23,964	.....
Bhagulpore Division	100,092	43,272
Rajshahye ditto	209,635	139,495
Northern Bengal Railway	19,452	.....
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency and Cooch Behar	67,165	.....
Total ...	1,373,401	699,495

25. The history of the past fortnight, in respect to relief works, is chiefly noticeable in so far as it shows the progress which has been made in the endeavour to substitute piece-work for daily payments concurrently with the development of the system of village relief.

Patna division.

The system now adopted by Mr. Metcalfe in Mudhoobunnee, is in entire accordance with the principles laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th of last month (see Appendix F to last Special Narrative). "On every tank," he says, "laborers have been given distinctly to understand that they were at perfect liberty to work either at task-work or at daily labor. The allowance for daily labor has been so proportioned that it is just sufficient to subsist on with some degree of comfort. On the other hand, the reward for task-work has been extremely liberal; this holds out an inducement to those who were willing to work, and able to work, to earn a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It has always been possible for a man to make his 4 annas a day at task-work. This, with rice at one kutcha seer for the anna, is very high pay indeed, for one who is not a professional coolie. The consequence of this system is, that those who are weak and unable to do much work, find such light work to do on the tank as they are capable of doing, and for this daily labor obtain enough food to last for the day. On the other hand, all the able-bodied men take piece-work, and are the real effective

coolies on the tank." The system thus adopted has met with a very fair measure of success in the sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga. The numbers employed upon works continue to increase, but the returns show that works under the immediate superintendence of circle officers are becoming more numerously attended, thus proving that the system of village relief is beginning to work well. As regards the Sudder, Hajeepore and Tajpore Sub-divisions, the report of Mr. Worsley is satisfactory in respect to the system upon which the relief works are carried on, and the absence of any demoralising effect engendered by undue laxity of supervision. "It is not," he says, "the attractiveness of our relief works, but sheer absolute want that induces villagers to desert their homes *en masse*, and so long as they have, or can see means of keeping body and soul together without migrating elsewhere, they will endure a vast amount of privation and misery without complaint." A judicious selection of laborers has been made; the strong, able-bodied men are being employed on piece-work; the weak men, the women, and children are in receipt of daily wages. No difficulty has been experienced in working the two systems side by side. In Sarun, piece-work has been to some extent introduced; though in this district the daily wage system has worked fairly well, and has not led to the abuses noticeable elsewhere. But the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that piece-work should be enforced as much as possible.

Rajshahye Division.

26. In Dinagepore the task-work system has been introduced. The Collector, Mr. E. Lowis, says: "I am quite sure the introduction, so far, of a labor-test has done good, for the people were getting to depend too much on Government help, and to feel sure that they were to be helped instead of helping themselves." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is afraid that in one instance the change was too hurriedly made and without due consideration for the weak and sickly. Every effort should now be made to complete the village system of relief before the commencement of the rains, for, as Mr. Lowis observes, "after June our relief operations, as far as employing labor is concerned, will cease; for not only will the rains stop all road-making and tank-digging, but the cultivation of the winter crop demanding constant attention to ensure a good return, the villagers must be a great deal at their homes." The Lieutenant-Governor has urged on the Relief Commissioner the necessity of extending the group system in the more distressed parts of all those tracts, in a letter which will be found at enclosure No. 12. In Rungpore the evils incidental to the system of daily payments, which are to some extent unavoidable if the people are to be kept alive by the State, have shown themselves, but are being rectified.

Bhagulpore Division.

27. In many parts of the Bhagulpore division the people have throughout shown a reluctance to come upon the works. This reluctance is most marked in the Purneah district, where, in spite of the undoubted scarcity, the daily average of persons employed on works during the past fortnight, amounted only to some 25,000 in a population of $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The localisation of distress, even within the boundaries of any one district, is clearly shown by the reports from Monghyr, in which district, although "actual famine" was impending over the people in one tract (the Bukhtiarpore circle), in others "there was some difficulty in getting laborers to work on and complete the roads which have been begun, and the rate of wages has been raised from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Khurrukpore works employ 2,881 people only, although 10,000 are wanted."

Chota Nagpore Division.

28. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the completion of the rubbee and mohwa harvest has had the effect of increasing the numbers on the relief works. In the Manbhoom district, the Deputy Commissioner has complained of his inability to give employment to all who seek it, on the ground that the supervising agency is inadequate. He has been directed by the Commissioner not to rely exclusively on professional assistance, but to employ such overseers of moderate experience as may be locally available.

29. Recent orders by the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the more general payment of wages in grain will be found at Appendix G.

Payment in grain.

30. The work done on the Northern Bengal Railway is now equal to 66 miles of 4 feet bank; while 47 miles of feeder roads have been made. 19,452 persons were employed during the fortnight. The Lieutenant-Governor has had some doubt whether the comparative failure of the railway works to attract labor from the distressed tracts round has not been due to the too rigorous enforcement of task-work. The matter is under inquiry.

The Northern Bengal Railway.

31. The number of laborers on the Gunduck Embankments has fallen off in Chumparun, owing partly to the people leaving the works for their fields after the rain of the 20th April, and partly to differences between the contractors and coolies which have now been adjusted. The average number employed during the fortnight was 23,964. The numbers on the Soane works have increased to 41,019. An attempt is being made to get a large gang of laborers over from Sarun.

Irrigation Department Works.

32. The number of relief centres and of the persons receiving charitable relief at the hands of Government in the chief distressed districts is now as follows:—

Charitable Relief.

	Centres	Persons relieved.
Gya	3	822
Shahabad	13	2,361
Tirhoot	250	108,278
Sarun	65	4,076
Chumparun	63	9,019
Moorshedabad	23	2,739
Dinagepore	152	12,828
Malda	27	3,382
Rajshahye	19	4,192
Bogra	14	8,199
Rungpore	24	8,340
Bhagulpore	32	7,413
Purneah	25	1,395
Monghyr	16	3,176
Burdwan	43	13,725
Beerbhoom	5	3,600
Bankoora	20	6,729
Hooghly	7	1,925
Manbhoom	10	5,776
Palamow	6	426
Total ...	817	208,401

33. The system of charitable relief was described in the last and preceding Narratives, and need not be here again discussed. The increase of distress in the sudder sub-division of Tirhoot has rendered necessary the extension of the circle and group system of relief. The European planters have here come forward readily to assist, and an account of the arrangements made, together with a Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledging their aid, will be found at enclosure No. 13.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor, looking to the arduous nature of the relief work and the probability of officers engaged therein being from time to time invalided, has, with the aid of the Government of India, made arrangements for a reserve of officers to fill up vacancies. In Appendix H will be found a letter describing these arrangements in detail.

Reserve of officers.

35. The Royal College of Physicians having called attention to the points which ought to form the subject of special notice at a time of famine, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has been deputed to visit the worst famine districts to consult with the local medical officers, and direct the course of their observations (see enclosure No. 14.)

Medical inquiries.

Emigration to Wynaad.

36. Some correspondence has passed with the Government of Madras regarding a proposal to encourage emigration from Bengal to the Wynaad. The papers form enclosure No. 15. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused the terms offered by the Wynaad planters to be made known, but has pointed out that the plan is not likely to succeed without more elaborate arrangement.

The Telegraph Department.

37. The services rendered by the Telegraph Department during the famine operations have been signal. The rapidity with which temporary lines have been run up, and the efficiency with which they have been worked, have been very creditable to all concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor has acknowledged the good service done in a Minute which forms Appendix J.

38. Sir Richard Temple writes from Monghyr on the 11th May the following remarks for inclusion in this Narrative :—

"During the fortnight under review, I have been in the districts on the bank of the Ganges, and have had opportunities of conferring with the officers of the districts of Purneah, Maldah, Sonthalia, Monghyr, Shahabad and Sarun, and the measures which were being adopted, were found by me, on examination, to be suitable to the circumstances of each district."

"A part of my time has been occupied in revising the administrative orders regarding the several branches of relief operations, so as to adapt these orders to the circumstances which are now developing themselves at the beginning of the worst period of the scarcity."

"The subjects thus reconsidered in detail were,—

Elaboration of returns of relief laborers ;
Introduction of piece-work ;
Sale of Government grain to the public ;
Advances of food-grain to cultivators ;
Support of high-caste people, and others unable to work ;
Supply of seed-grain ;
Transfer of relief laborers from roads to village works ;
Extension of the "group" or sub-circle system in relief operations ;
Methods of paying relief laborers in grain ;
Reserve of officers and officials to supply casualties in the relief establishments."

"There seem to be apprehensions entertained by some that the sale of Government grain to the public will be so managed as to interfere with private trade; that it will be ordered at places where such trade is active at rates below the market rates; that the places, the conditions, and the prices of such sales, will be left to the discretion of the relief officers on the spot without any fixed principle; that as a consequence these sales will often be carried out at places where, but for them, private enterprise could and would have done all that was required. I think, however, that such apprehensions must arise from imperfect acquaintance with the intentions and policy of the Government. And inasmuch as private trade in the distressed districts is of vital importance—as the Government supplies, however great, could fill only a part of the vacuum caused by the destruction of the harvests—I will endeavour to explain briefly the present position of the case."

"The sale of Government grain to the public is now ordered under clause *g*, rule 3, part II of rules promulgated by the Government of India on the 5th March last, which clause runs thus—

'If a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their district is apprehended, which the 'trade is unable to supply, the sub-divisional committee may, under instructions from the 'Collector of the district, make arrangements for the sale of grain from Government stores. 'The arrangement should as a rule be made through the agency of the traders which will 'probably be available everywhere. The selling price should be fixed at that of the nearest 'large mart, where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such 'addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales should be 'stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the 'local trade should be carefully avoided.'

"Here, then, is the principle as laid down by the Government of India, by the careful and judicious carrying out of which much suffering may be averted in the most distressed tracts. The sales are being regulated by this rule and no other, and it is the duty of the administration to give the people the benefit intended for them by this excellent regulation. The rule leaves little discretion to the executive save in one respect, namely, the determination of the places where there is apprehension of deficiency, and where consequently the sales shall take effect. That is a matter necessarily dependent on local enquiry. The best way of illustrating the view which has been taken, is to state the places where the sales have, and have not been ordered."

"In the eastern parts of the Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, sales were ordered at the very end of February in the recorded expectation that supplies were deficient, and that widespread distress was imminent. This was amply justified by the result, inasmuch as distress did break out in the middle of March. Subsequently, as the distress became worse, and as the grain-dealers stated their supplies to be exhausted, the order for sale was extended throughout the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. The tract is remote, and the traders have been repeatedly appealed to, without effect. It has not yet been extended over the remainder of the Durbhunga sub-division. But in the city of Durbhunga, fires having destroyed part of the private stores, Government rice was sold for a few days till the trade supplied itself. Recently the supplies have fallen short again, and the sale of Government rice has been authorised for a time. Probably the sale will have to be authorised in most of the remaining parts of the Durbhunga sub-division."

"In a tract of country near Mozufferpore, (Tirhoot) sale has been ordered at the urgent representation of the Collector that the people were in straits for food. Recently in the town of Mozufferpore supplies being reported short, sale has been ordered temporarily till the trade can supply itself."

"In those parts of the Seetamurhee sub-division, which are similarly circumstanced with Mudhoobunnee, sale has been authorized, and is going on."

"In the Ramnuggur sub-division (Chumparun district), the markets being empty, the position of the people becoming critical, and there being little hope from trade, sale has been ordered. The local officers describe the effect on the people as excellent."

"In the Sarun district, notwithstanding the increase of distress, it has been decided not to sell, as trade continues very active. A similar decision is formed as regards the Shahabad and Gya districts. In the city of Gya alone the prices have been very dear, and the place is situated in the tract where the crops were worst. It may perhaps be necessary to sell there for a time. The Patna district being not distressed at all, the question of sale has not arisen there."

"In North Bhagulpore (Soopool sub-division) distress becoming urgent and supplies short, sale has been ordered, and is being carried out."

"In the Bukhtiarpore sub-division of the Monghyr district sales have been ordered; the Collector reports it to have been the means of averting famine."

"In the Sonthal district the question of sales to the public has not arisen."

"In the Purneah district sale was authorised in March in certain places near the River Mahanuddy. Subsequently, in one of these places, a trader offered to send up supplies, whereupon the sale was suspended."

"In the Dinagepore district the district authorities had recommended selling in January, but the Government deferred giving sanction. Subsequently, sale was authorized at several places in March, the stock available being apparently short, and the local traders having declared their inability to bring in sufficient supplies. The time of beginning sale was, however, left to the decision of the district officers, and they have been so cautious that up to date they have sold but a moderate quantity. Application was made for sale in the northern part of the district by reason of depletion of the market from exportation; this was refused."

"In the Maldah district the importation by private trade was at one time considerable, but it has fallen off recently to a degree which causes apprehension. The authorizing of sale has been considered, but has not been granted."

"In the Rungpore district the state of the grain market caused alarm, and the Collector was obliged to order sales for a time. Subsequently the hope of trade supplying that market being disappointed, the continuance of sale has been authorised, with extension to another market a few miles to the north. Other important sales were ordered at Kallygunge on the bank of the Brahmapooter. This grain was sold to local traders, on condition that they would convey it to certain marts in the distressed tracts, and sell it there. Owing to epidemic sickness the transport had failed temporarily, and it was hoped that the traders would manage the conveyance. In many parts of the district the import trade from the east bank of the Brahmapooter has been very active."

"In the Mymensingh district it was reported that one tract had exported all its grain to distressed neighbours till the markets were empty; that the people had money, but there was no food to buy; that some Government rice must, to save life, be sent for sale. After some demur this was acceded to."

"In the Bogra district sale was authorised in one place adjoining the distressed parts of Rungpore and Dinagepore."

"In the Rajshahye district a private application was made for sale, but was refused."

"The quantity of grain sold under these limited orders in the several districts is small comparatively, as yet, and is less than 10,000 tons. Those who have heard the eager, nervous, anxiety with which the people would ask when the Government store-houses were to be opened, or who have seen the crowd of expectant purchasers gathering round the Government retail-dealers, know how necessary the measure was, and how much relief may be yet afforded by it."

"From this summary of what has been done regarding sale of Government grain to the public, we see that rule 3, clause *g*, has not been brought into play to any excessive degree, and that it cannot have had any adverse influence on private trade. The places and tracts to which the orders for sale apply constitute but a small portion of the distressed districts,—not more than one-fifth of the whole. The southern half of Tirhoot, the south-eastern part of Chumparun, the whole of Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, and Patna, two-thirds of Bhagulpore, three-fourths of Monghyr, two-thirds of Purneah, the whole of Maldah, the northern half of Dinagepore, four-fifths of Rungpore, almost the whole of Bogra, are as yet entirely free from sales of Government grain, and continue to offer an excellent field for private enterprise. Whether the sales be hereafter extended over these last-named tracts will mainly depend on the action of trade. If it shall be found that the supplies are not being brought in by trade, and distress is threatened, then succour must be immediately afforded to the people from the Government stores. But even the sales which have been ordered would be immediately suspended if the trade brought in supplies."

"The price at which Government grain is sold is fixed with reference to the rule already quoted, that is, according to the prices at the nearest large mart accessible by rail and river, *plus* such addition as may be thought proper. The rates actually ordered range from 10 to 12 seers of cleaned rice for the rupee; the larger part perhaps is sold at 12 seers. The rates are the retail rates at which local dealers sell the Government rice to the people."

"The prices for the Government sales, though more than double as dear as those of ordinary years, are yet considerably cheaper than famine rates, which may be stated at from 5 to 7 seers the rupee, under the status and circumstances of the Behar Province. These famine rates have for a time prevailed in many parts of the distressed districts; but the effect soon becomes neutralized by the relief operations. Whether such a result be open to economic objection or not, it must be attained if the people are to be saved. For the lengthened prevalence of famine rates in any locality means a slow-wasting misery to many thousands, which can end only in death. This dreadful tendency has to be arrested and counteracted. And I believe it to

be the universal opinion of natives qualified to judge, that, but for the efforts of Government, famine prices and their fatal consequences would have ere this spread all over the distressed districts, but have been averted by the Government operations, and could not have been effectually averted otherwise. The fact that prices have more than once risen to famine rates, 6 and 7 seers of rice per rupee, at the two capitals of Tirhoot, namely, Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, under the freest action of trade, alone shows what the prices would have been in the interior, and what disastrous effects would have ensued, but for the Government operations. The moral effect, too, as acknowledged by the natives themselves, has been great. On the eve of famine, besides the fear of deficient supply, there is always another fear, namely, this, that those who have grain to sell will nevertheless hold it, hoarding against some future time, harder even than the present, when society itself will be almost broken up by depopulation. I have repeatedly heard such dread expressed by the natives. But persons of this class (which is numerous and influential) seeing the Government enter the field with long strings of grain-laden carts, gather hope and assurance and resume their business of selling. The effect of the Government measures in dissipating these alarms has been beneficial, and this too before any depôt has been opened or any grain sold. Still, however, despite these measures, despite also the high prices and other inducements to sell, there are very many persons who hoard their grain against calamity yet to happen. This alone shows how extensive the hoarding would have been but for our proceedings."

"I have quoted the prices of rice as famine prices. If rice had been the only grain in the market, such prices must have caused great distress before the effect of the Government stores could have been felt. But happily, there have been, and still to some extent are, other cheaper food-grains in the North Behar markets. The Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee price-currents show, however, that these grains are being exhausted; maize was quoted at 11 seers per rupee in the Mudhoobunnee statement for the 19th April, and the lesser millet at 9 seers per rupee in Durbhunga. In Chumparun and Sarun the quotations for barley are still moderate. But though these grains supply a very substantial part of the food of the poor during a portion of the year, yet they are not largely consumed by the middle and cultivating classes. No large stocks of these grains are ordinarily kept, and according to the careful reports compiled by district officers at the beginning of the scarcity, rice constitutes the largest element in the food of the majority of the people of North Behar. It is therefore by the price of common rice that the natives themselves guage the pressure upon a particular locality, and the Government has therefore adopted that standard in estimating the severity of distress in any sub-division or circle."

"The determination of the place of sale and of the price is not left to the discretion of the local officers; it has in no place been undertaken without the sanction of the Commissioner, and in most places the sanction of the Government has been previously obtained."

"In every mart without exception in the distressed districts special inquiry has been made of the local traders as to whether they would or would not import grain. In the most distressed tracts they generally said they would not. To all of them offers were made of advances of Government money if they would import grain on their own account. To a limited extent only were these offers accepted. At Patna an additional branch was made from the railway for Government grain in order to set free the previously existing branch for private trade in the Tirhoot direction."

"Private trade has been and still is conspicuously active in Rungpore, Maldah, Purneah, and Sarun, and is becoming so in the remainder of the distressed districts. Its general activity has been increasing week by week as the season advances, especially in the direction of Patna, Tirhoot, and Chumparun."

"Without undertaking to say whether private trade would have made use of the abundant local carriage of Tirhoot, if Government had not taken it up,

I must observe that, up to the end of January, Government had taken up but a small part of the carriage, the greater part being available to traders if they could succeed in engaging it. Up to that time, however, private trade did not undertake much in that district. The field was open then, but it was not occupied."

"Owing, however, to the early completion of the transport work everywhere, except in East Tirhoot and in the Brahmapooter valley, the greater portion of the vast amount of carriage recently employed by Government is now liberated for the service of any traders who can succeed in engaging it. The tens of thousands of carts lately in the service of the Government, or of its contractors, in Sarun, Chumparun, West Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, are now available. Further, a large amount of Government reserve carriage, collected beyond the limits of Bengal, is now employed in Tirhoot, liberating *pro tanto* the local carriage for the use of trade."

"Besides the sales to the public, there are the sales of Government grain to the relief laborers. The policy was laid down thus in the Governor-General's resolution of the 7th November 1873":—

"'The State will be in the position of an employer of labor on an unusually large scale, and is justified in doing that which all other employers do, namely, selecting the mode of remunerating its work-people most acceptable to them and most suitable to the surrounding circumstances. Such remuneration will generally be in kind, that is, in food-grain. For this particular purpose, then, supplies of grain will be purchased and laid in both by the Government of India and the local Government.'

"The principle thus laid down has been acted on here and there almost from the commencement; still the progress was slow. Partly, our officers desired to afford every chance to private trade, partly also they were waiting till their own store-houses were filled. The general result was that up to the end of April very little of Government grain was used for the relief laborers. The time has now come for paying them in kind, either by distributing grain, or by giving tokens, on production of which grain can be obtained, or by supplying grain to traders to be retailed by them among the men."

"It has long been urged by the natives of all classes that some means of subsistence should be advanced to cultivators to be repaid at coming harvests. In some districts I have been pressed upon the subject by clamorous crowds of cultivators. Such aid would naturally be given in the shape of food-grain. It was not possible to do this at first, and the aid was given in money; but now we have the means of affording it in grain, and we must be prepared for the demand increasing as the season advances. This proceeding will demand careful and detailed inquiry, so that the advances may be distributed among the right men, with due precautions for repayment hereafter. The agency of the zemindars will be employed in settling these advances, and the old resident cultivators of the villages will be invited to club together. Anxious inquiries on this subject are everywhere made by the natives. When the rains set in the men must be tilling their fields, and are precluded from earning wages elsewhere. But what if there is no food to be bought, or if they have nothing to buy it with; or if to raise the means they part with their little capital, their seed-grain, and their cattle? The consequences of a failure here might be felt long after the period of the present trouble."

"It is this measure which can be most depended upon to prevent that which is so much feared, namely the consumption for food of the grain which ought to be reserved for seed. The motive for this will be removed by a judicious system of food advances. Whether seed will be forthcoming for all the sowings, is a difficult question. Much seed-grain is held both by the trade and the land-holding classes. The sowings for the early crops of rice have been extensive up to date, which promise well for the future. Still deficiences may occur in some localities, and the local officers have been authorised to exchange a limited quantity of their food-grain to seed-grain to

be reserved for sowing; and we are endeavouring to purchase a moderate quantity of seed-grain for distribution, if need arises anywhere."

"By some it may be thought strange that if there is so extensive a famine, so small a part of the Government stores should have been expended up to the beginning of May. The explanation is that we have given assistance to the people in money, lest our depôts should be prematurely drawn upon, and have postponed assistance in grain, so long as that might be safely possible. In the first stage of the trouble the dearth was of employment rather than of grain, and we have acted accordingly. In the second stage, just beginning, the dearth may probably be of grain. For that we are prepared, as the stores are now *in situ*."

"Looking at the distressed districts as a whole, I should say that the first ten days of May, forming a brief though critical period, have passed off favorably. A fall of rain has afforded some employment in sowing for the next harvest, and has raised the hopes of the people for the future. Too much regard, however, must not be paid to such hopes. When in February last similar rain enabled the husbandman to sow some supplementary crops to be gathered in May, the people were in high spirits; but those very crops are in many places withered now. The public health has been good. The cattle have been free from epidemic disease. The increase of distress has been gradual; there has been no sudden flocking of people to the relief works. Though prices have risen, in some places touching for a moment even famine rates, there has been no panic anywhere. Though the number of persons receiving relief in its various shapes is rising, still it is becoming more and more possible to deal with the several classes of cases after due consideration and inquiry. The better enforcement of labour system on all the works has progressed without any large numbers leaving the works in the manner described in my last narrative. One case only of this nature, and this in a smaller degree, has occurred (in the Dinagepore district), and that is being inquired into.

"In attempting to enforce any change however excellent, we must observe the shy, timid disposition of these poor, rude, untaught creatures—so prone to believe that any new order must be for their hurt—so ready to face inevitable death instead of trying to work on a plan they do not understand, and then to bear the lingering misery so silently that their state would not be known to us unless we searched it out. This description is drawn from our certain knowledge in many thousands of instances. Such is the character of the majority of the one million and a half of persons on the works, towards whom I have directed that the utmost patience and carefulness be shown, although there is an important minority of sturdy persons from whom a proper amount of work must be exacted."

"Persons of the Brahmin caste are becoming more numerous on the works. This is to be encouraged: high as the caste may be, its members may and do perform manual labor in the field; and where the men work, their families may do the same. So also large numbers of women, who ordinarily work with their hands at home, now work at the village tanks close by. They would not be fit recipients of charitable relief, nor would they be suited for the light work, spinning, &c., provided for women of the classes above them. But careful inquiry has shown that there are no women of delicate nurture on these works. Indeed, they cannot have any motive for resorting there. Such persons have only to apply for relief to the group officer as he visits the village several times a week, and they would obtain suitable relief. I have given reiterated instructions for searching out such persons who are often but too ready to die of hunger without making a complaint to any one."

"The conclusion gains strength everywhere that the excavation of village tanks affords the best kind of relief work. Here is work close to the doors of the poorest. Here can the unpaid supervision of village headmen be obtained. Here is water to be reached in this time of drought."

"During the fortnight under review there has been marked progress in enforcing system on the relief works, and in exacting a reasonable amount of labor from those who are really able to work. Endeavour has also been made to induce the able-bodied to feel that they truly gain by exerting themselves on piece-work instead of idling on daily wages."

"I will not mention those zemindars who have failed to do what their duty required of them; because whosoever they are, I trust they will improve before the season of trouble is over. But I may say that, in every district north of the Ganges, several zemindars have already distinguished themselves. I have recently had the pleasure of receiving the zemindars of the Monghyr district and of thanking them for their services, which have greatly lightened the work of relief in that district. I expect that, before the close of the operations, there will be a long catalogue of creditable deeds done by the zemindars."

"I have also the satisfaction of acknowledging the assistance in relief operations afforded by the resident indigo planters in North-West Tirhoot, in North Chumparun, and in Sarun. The factories are so dotted over the Sarun district that there the organisation of the circle and sub-circle system has been found unnecessary. The relief circles or sub-circles in these three districts managed by indigo planters are full one hundred in number."

"In several districts the officials for the 'groups' or sub-circles, consisting of from five to ten villages each, are found from among the village accountants (putwarees) and the headmen (munduls); which, again, is a satisfactory circumstance."

"The transport of grain has been completed some weeks before the time in Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Dinagepore. Some work, comparatively inconsiderable, remains in Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah and Monghyr, Gya and Shahabad; but in East Tirhoot alone is there anything of consequence remaining; and so many resources are now being brought to bear on that one line that completion within the time is probable. Out of 346,911 tons to be transported north of the Ganges, 293,111 tons have been carried towards the interior from the north bank of the river up to date. Considering the anxiety once felt about the inland transport, I trust that this result will appear satisfactory."

"Finding the distress to be certainly less than the expectation in the Monghyr, Gya, and Shahabad districts, I have made some reduction in their allotments of grain."

"It is very difficult to give a precise number of all the persons who, in some shape or other, are at this date receiving assistance from Government. But taking all those employed on works or on famine service, receiving charitable relief, purchasing Government grain, receiving advances, benefiting by advances made to landholders and traders, I calculate that the total must amount to nearly two millions, though I do not think it exceeds that number. This calculation affords answer to the natural inquiry as to the real extent of the famine. Out of so large a number there must be some unworthy recipients of public bounty, and some who might have tided over the trouble without resorting to relief works; but most of the above number really need the aid they are receiving; many of them would be in dangerous distress without it, and but for it many of them would perish. And besides these there must, I fear, be an unknown number in severe straits who have not yet reached the stage of seeking Government assistance. And from what I have seen I should say that the lowest classes in Tirhoot and in some other districts have a very poor physical constitution, and obtain but a stinted and precarious livelihood in ordinary times. When, therefore, the price of grain is more than doubled, perhaps trebled (as it now is), and simultaneously employment grows slack, these weakly people fall into trouble, under which their little strength fails fast. I have been happy to receive reports from all quarters of the improved appearance of these poor people after they have been on relief works for a short time, which proves that, despite shortcomings and faults in our system here and there, they have been well cared for and punctually paid."

"The reserve of officers and officials on the relief operations (numbering 750 in all) is being formed in the proportion of one-tenth upon the strength now in active employment, in order to replace casualties and to fill up other deficiencies. I have to testify strongly to the humane and devoted conduct of the large body of officials of all grades employed on this difficult service under exposure to a fierce climate at an inclement season. If the famine is to continue, as at present, bound down and confined by the arm of administration, we must largely depend on the skill, foresight, and endurance of our officers of all grades."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1874.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX A TO THE 17TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

THE statement of exports and imports for the whole Bengal Presidency, during the month of April, similar to that given for the month of March in Schedule A of Appendix A to the 15th Special Narrative, has not yet been received from the Collector of Customs.

The figures to the end of March, as given in last Narrative, are—

	Tons.
Exports	190,094
Imports	198,870

The latest figures available for the month of April are given below—

Exports.	Tons.
From Calcutta	9,795
,, Chittagong	3,896
,, Orissa (return not complete)	1,345
Total ...	15,036
Imports.	
To Calcutta, on Government account	106,484
,, on private account	8,924
Total ...	115,408
The total Exports to date are thus	205,130
And the Imports	314,278

2. Between the 19th April and 2nd May (both days inclusive) 53,121 tons of food-grains were sent up to Behar from stations below Rajmehal and Jamooe, making a total of 359,916 tons since the 1st October. These figures include Government grain. The corresponding down traffic to Behar from the North-Western Provinces was 14,488 tons during the same period, making a total of 151,929 since the 1st November. Thus the railway alone has supplied to the distressed districts of Behar up to the 2nd May, 511,845 tons of food of various kinds

3. The importation of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals from 25th April to 8th May was 2,719 tons, making 182,068 tons in all since the 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered at the undermentioned river stations has been as follows:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.
Sahebgunge ...	19th April to 9th May	... Up the Ganges	... 4,604
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	... Down ,,	... 598
Goalundo ...	23rd April to 2nd May	... Up ,,	... 417
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto	... Down ,,	... 112

CALCUTTA,

The 13th May 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX B.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to (and including) Monday, the 11th May 1874.

Division in which to be used.	Station to which sent.	Quantity in Indian mds.	Up to date of last statement.	During the two weeks under report.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA ...	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,87,853	3,63,550	24,303	
	,, (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	75,492	1,984	
	Barrh	12,56,864	9,45,309	3,11,555	
	Bankipore	53,576	53,576	.....	
	Bihta	20,827	20,827	.....	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,235	23,235	.....	
	Buxar	8,026	8,026	.....	
	Dinapore	3,336	3,336	.....	
	Doomraon	9,022	9,022	.....	
	Futwah Ghât	18,86,176	16,85,531	2,00,645	
	Mokameh	1,03,880	1,03,880	.....	
	Monghyr	3,91,420	1,99,610	1,91,810	
	Patna Ghât	5,08,665	5,08,665	.....	
	Zumanea	16,027	16,027	.....	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	47,46,383	40,16,086	7,30,297	
SONE CIRCLE ...	Arrah	38,863	38,863	.....	
	Beheea	2,078	2,078	.....	
	Bihta	2,032	2,032	.....	
	Buxar	4,354	4,354	.....	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	33,521	.....	
	Totals of Sone Circle ...	80,848	80,848	.....	
	Grand Totals, Patna and Sone Circle.	48,27,231	40,96,934	7,30,297	
BHAGULPORE ...	Bhagulpore	1,41,596	(a) 1,41,596	.....	(a) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent *viâ* Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal. It has been excluded from this return though entered in last.
	Burriarpore	2,275	2,275	.....	
	Burhea	3,744	3,744	.....	
	Caragolah	3,00,331	2,94,133	6,198	
	Colgong	3,42,087	3,36,776	5,311	
	Ghidhour	1,981	1,981	.....	
	Jamooee	26,810	21,698	5,112	
	Kujrah	3,506	3,506	.....	
	Luckee Serai	79,941	59,554	20,387	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	3,66,701	3,620	
	Peerpointee	55,769	28,943	26,826	
	Sahebgunge	9,168	7,144	2,024	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349	2,73,370	3,979	
	Bahawa	17,036	5,559	11,477	
	Teenpahar	8,814	2,460	6,354	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	Omitted by mistake from last return.
	Moorrarooee	499	.....	499	
	Rampore Hat	1,022	.....	1,032	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	16,45,282	15,49,440	95,842	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Goalundo	4,54,075	4,36,517	17,517	
	Kaligunge	1,66,896	1,66,896	.....	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	11,73,836	.....	
	Rajmehal	86,011	84,498	1,513	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	1,02,315	.....	
	Shohajipara	75,646	75,646	.....	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	20,58,738	20,39,708	19,030	
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Burrakar	78,123	50,826	27,297	
	Girhidee	25,170	22,639	2,531	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	1,03,293	73,465	29,828	
	Totals of the five Divisions	86,34,544	(b) 77,59,547	8,74,997	(b) See note (a).
	Or tons ...	319,797	287,390	32,407	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX C TO THE SEVENTEENTH NARRATIVE.

Statement showing the balances of Government grain due to each District of each Division on or about the 10th May 1874.

DIVISION.	District.	Allotment.	Detail of despatches, receipts into District, &c.		Date to which balance due is taken.	Total balance due.	HOW BALANCE IS TO BE PROVIDED. By East Indian Railway from Calcutta.	HOW BALANCE IS TO BE PROVIDED. By rail from North-Western Provinces.	REMARKS.
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Patna (*a*)	67,500	As per Appendix C of last Narrative.		16th May	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	(*a*). Sir R. Temple has decided that no more grain need be sent to this district.
	Gya (*b*)	2,20,000	Ditto ditto.		Ditto ...	25,000	Nil.	25,000	(*b*). Sir R. Temple has decided that the balance of 40,578 mds. given in last fortnight's return as having to go up by the East Indian Railway is not required.
	Shahabad (*c*) ...	1,27,000	Ditto ditto.		Ditto ...	25,000	Nil.	25,000	(*c*). The above explanation applies to the balance of 37,236 mds. for this district.
	Sone Circle (*d*) ...	1,90,000	Ditto ditto.		Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	(*d*). Sir R. Temple has decided that no more grain is required for this Circle.
	Sarun (*e*)	5,30,000	Balance due as per last Statement	10,551	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	(*e*). The despatches to Sarun were continued up to the 8th, in accordance with orders received by telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor.
			Despatches from 27th April to 8th May, inclusive, as per daily memorandum ...	23,660					
			Excess *e* ...	13,109					
	Chumparun (*f*) ...	10,00,000	Balance as per last Statement	44,967	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	(*f*). There is a very small balance which need not be taken into account. Despatches from Calcutta ceased on the 26th April, and from Bunkur Ghât on the 2nd May.
			Despatches *vid* Arrah from Calcutta from 25th to 26th April, inclusive, as per daily memorandum ...	4,106					
			Despatches from Bunkur ghât from 25th April to 2nd May as per Major DeKantzow's daily returns	39,262					
			Total ...	43,368					
	Tirhoot (*g*) ...	42,00,000	Balance as per last Statement	17,71,737	Ditto ...	7,78,576	5,14,900	2,63,676	(*g*). The balance due from the North-West Provinces will be furnished by Ram Naranjan and Co., after excluding deliveries at Futwa up to 2nd May. The calculation of the balances due to Tirhoot and Chumparun in Appendix C, of last narrative was made partly on the basis of despatches from Bunkur Ghât and partly on the basis of despatches from Calcutta. This mode of calculation has been continued up to 2nd May, on which date despatches for Chumparun ceased. From 3rd May the calculation for col. 7, will be on despatches from Calcutta only.
			Despatched from Bunkur ghât from 25th April to 2nd May	1,46,136					
			Balance at Bunkur ghât on the latter date	1,48,426					
			Balance at Futwa ghât on the latter date ...	14,856					
			Despatches from Calcutta to Futwa from 1st to 10th May, as per daily memorandum...	1,64,952					
			Despatches from Calcutta to Monghyr, Mokameh, and Barh, from 25th April to 10th May, inclusive, as per daily memorandum...	5,18,791					
			Total ...	9,93,161					
	Totals Patna Division	63,34,500	.....		.....	8,28,576	5,14,900	3,13,676	

Division.	District.	Allotment.	Detail of despatches, receipts into district, &c.		Date to which balance due is taken.	Total balance due.	How balance is to be provided.		Remarks.
							By East Indian Railway from Calcutta.	By rail from North-Western Provinces.	
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
	Purneah	6,50,000	As per Appendix C of last Narrative.		10th May	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Monghyr (*h*) ...	3,78,000	Balance as per Appendix C of last Narrative	1,64,034	Ditto ...	1,38,998	Nil.	1,38,998	(*h*). *Vide* Government orders No. 90TF, dated Monghyr, 2nd May 1874, to Commissioner, Bhagulpore. It is probable that this amount will not be required at all. If required, it is to come from North-Western Provinces.—*Vide* No. 1404, dated 24th April 1874, from Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.
			Sent up from Calcutta between 27th April and 10th May ...	25,036					
...LPORE ...									
	Bhagulpore ...	7,30,000	As per Appendix C of last Narrative.		Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Southal Pergunnahs	1,35,000	Despatches from Calcutta up to 10th May, as per daily memorandum	91,030	Ditto ...	43,970	43,970	Nil.	
	Totals Bhagulpore Division	18,93,000	.....		.....	1,82,968	43,970	1,38,998	
	Manbhoom (*i*) ...	2,10,000	Sent from Calcutta up to 10th May (inclusive)	76,843	10th May	1,33,157	1,33,157	Nil.	(*i*). Allotment increased to 2,10,000 by Sir R. Temple's Minute dated 10th May 1874.
	Hazareebagh (*k*)...	30,000	Despatches as per Appendix C of last Narrative.		Ditto ...	7,361	7,361	Nil.	(*k*). (Allotment raised from 25,000 to 30,000).
...NAGPORE	Palamow (*l*) ...	20,000	.....		Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	(*l*). This allotment is to be or has been supplied from the Sone Circle. It has been raised from 10,000 to 20,000.
	Total ...	2,60,000	.....		.....	1,40,518	1,40,518	Nil.	
...RTH ...	All districts and Northern Bengal Railway	20,95,000	As per Appendix C of last Narrative		Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

Divisional Summary

Division.	Allotment.	Balance due.	By what route balance to go.	
			By East Indian Railway from Calcutta.	By rail from North-Western Provinces.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ...	63,34,500	8,28,576	5,14,900	3,13,676
...lpore	18,93,000	1,82,968	43,970	1,38,998
...pore	2,60,000	1,40,518	1,40,518	Nil.
... ...	20,95,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total maunds	1,05,82,500	11,52,062	6,99,388	4,52,674
Or tons (say)	391,944	42,670	25,904	16,766

No. 2942—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore and Rajshahye, and to all District Officers in those Divisions.

I AM directed to forward copy of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the supply of seed-grain for the famine districts.

2. I am directed to draw the special attention of all district, sub-divisional and circle officers to—

Paragraph 10 *of the Minute*—

Enjoining the liberal advance of food-grain to cultivators, so as to free them from the necessity of consuming their seed-grain.

Paragraph 12 *of the Minute*—

Authorising all circle officers to exchange food-grain for seed-grain up to one-tenth of the whole of their stores, with a view of distributing afterwards to needy cultivators the seed-grain so collected.

3. The seed-grain which the Lieutenant-Governor is buying in Bengal, will probably be distributed, 75,000 maunds to the Madhubunnee sub-division, and 25,000 to the Ramnuggur relief sub-division, as these are the tracts where last years' failure of the rice crops was most complete, and where seed-grain is most deficient. The sub-divisional and circle officers will be answerable for advancing this seed-grain promptly to the most needy tracts and villages; and plans for such distribution, with lists of villages, should be made out before-hand in all the cirles of Madhubunnee, Naraya and Ramnuggur.

4. The seed-grain will be specially pushed early into the more remote tracts by the transport officers, and the Magistrates will have to see that this is really done. The Commissioner will settle how the quantities of seed-grain to be supplied shall be distributed between the several circles.

5. Spare copies of this circular and enclosure will be sent to all sub-divisional officers in famine districts; and the Magistrate-Collector will be responsible that early copies are in the hands of every circle officer.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 4th April* 1874.

OF the many difficult questions arising out of the scarcity, none is more involved in uncertainty than that relating to the supply of seed-grain.

2. Many well-informed persons argue from the experience of former famines that, despite the scarcity of grain for food, when the sowing time arrives, there will be seed forthcoming for the sowing; others again apprehend that in a vast number of instances the cultivator will have consumed a part, more or less, of his seed-grain for food, and that consequently, even if the next rainy season shall prove propitious, still the crop must be short from deficiency of seed.

3. The anticipations of those who fear that the seed has been, or will be, consumed for food have not been verified as yet, by the sowings for the early kind of rice which have been sown as yet. Some of those kinds indeed, have been already sown abundantly. The doubt cannot, however, be fully tested until the sowing time for the principal or winter crop of rice shall arrive.

4. Those who entertain this apprehension urge Government to collect seed-grain to be supplied in due course to the cultivators. And the possibility of a short crop from such a cause next year, after what has happened this year, is sufficiently serious to compel me to take the matter into practical consideration.

I have constantly thought on the subject since February last, and have consulted many persons both official and non-official, but have seldom been able to perceive any course of action which would be effectual and satisfactory.

5. It is certain that many private persons, traders, landholders, and others, have quantities of seed-grain which they hold in order to sell to the cultivators. This is a most legitimate business, and we should avoid interference with it.

6. The cultivators always allege that as there are many varieties of rice, the seed of one particular variety only will suit particular lands; if seed of other varieties were offered it would not be suitable, and so on. If this be in any degree true (which however I do not affirm), the difficulty of obtaining any seed from a distance becomes great; when the seed arrives it would probably be rejected.

7. Then the only seed to be depended on as suitable would be that obtained on the spot. But from the nature of the case, the locality in question would always be one where scarcity prevailed. How, then, is Government to buy up seed-grain in such a place? The prices of food would immediately rise, and the scarcity would be aggravated.

8. Again, there is scarcity not only in the distressed districts, but also in most of rice-producing districts in Bengal. Therefore even in the last-named districts there is objection to purchasing locally on behalf of Government, as such purchases aggravate the prevailing dearness of rice.

9. It might be suggested that seed-grain could be obtained from beyond the seas just as the food-grain is obtained. But then such seed-grain is much less likely to prove suitable, than the seed procured in India.

10. Thus the subject is seen to be fraught with difficulty. Notwithstanding this however, it behoves us to consider possible remedies or precautions.

11. It is commonly said by the people (though I am far from affirming it) that the grain of the last crop only is fit for seed. Even where the crop has for the most part failed, and a small remnant alone is saved, the cultivators will still save some of that remnant for seed, and will subsist on the grain saved from previous seasons. It is only when he is driven to extremity by hunger that he will eat up his seed-grain. The first general remedy is that which has already been applied, namely, the supply of food by Government in places where the natural supply has failed. The people will certainly not use their seed-grain for food if they can feed themselves otherwise. Many thousands of cultivators are obtaining relief from Government in employment or other ways; such persons have no reason to use up their little hoard of seed-grain.

12. To many thousands of cultivators, again, advances of money or grain have been, and are being made, to enable them to subsist till the next harvest shall be gathered. These, also, will be exempt from the necessity of consuming their seed-grain. I have again issued stringent instructions to all relief officers to remove from the cultivators the temptation to consume their seed-grain by affording timely assistance.

13. In some localities where the last crop was utterly and entirely lost, we have specially arranged at the request of the cultivators to obtain seed-grain from other localities where the same variety was known to exist. Similarly we trust to obtain some seed-grain from the Nepaul district bordering upon our own.

14. There is one other remedy which has been often pressed upon my attention, which is the exchanging of our foreign grain on the spot for seed-grain to be afterwards disposed of by us to the cultivators. This no doubt might be done to a large extent, but I have hesitated to authorise this, because those with whom we should make the exchange would be local traders, the very persons who hold the seed-grain for the same purpose, namely, disposing of it to the cultivators. It is possible, however, that in some places the seed-grain thus held by traders might be turned into food-grain, and as a precaution I have given the relief officers discretion to exchange the Government grain up to one-tenth of their store in hand for seed, in any locality where a deficiency of seed-grain is seriously apprehended. I should hope that it may not be necessary to adopt this precaution in more than a few places.